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VOL. LXII.---NO. 92. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,637

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

Camara has been notified by the Egyptian Government that his squadron must leave Suez within 24 hours. —— The Senate passed the Hawaiian annexation resolution. —— The French steamer La Bourgogne from New York to Havre sunk in a collision off Sable Island Monday last, and six hundred lives lost. —— Gen. Shafter advises the War Department that the Spanish commander at Santiago has agreed to exchange Hobson and his men, and to make the exchange to-morrow. —— A government crisis is imminent in Madrid; a new ministry will propose peace in order to prevent Americans attacking Spanish seaboard cities. —— Spanish prisoners from the fleet on the U. S. S. Harvard mutinied and were fired upon; six Spaniards were killed and twelve wounded before the revolt was suppressed. —— New York markets: Money on call steady at 1@1½ per cent., the last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton very dull—uplands 6½c; flour was firmer but quiet; wheat—spot strong; No. 2 red 90c; corn—spot easy; No. 2 38c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine quiet.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 6.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 73 deg.; 8 P.M., 78 deg.; maximum, 82 deg.; minimum, 71 deg.; mean, 76 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .52; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, .69 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 2.1 foot.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Very heavy rains occurred in the eastern districts, with slightly lower temperature. Light showers occurred in the western districts, but the weather is now clear in that section. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: Columbia, S. C., 4.16; Cheraw, S. C., 2.85; Bainbridge, Ga., 1.60; Weldon, N. C., 2.83; Raleigh, N. C., 1.60; Newbern, N. C., 1.31.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A trough of low pressure extends from the upper Lakes southwest, with a moderate storm central in western Kansas. The pressure has decreased slightly in the Lake regions and elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary, with a high ridge covering the Atlantic States and highest off the New England coast. It is now raining throughout North Carolina and Georgia, and cloudy weather prevails from the District of Columbia south and in the east Gulf States. To the westward of the Atlantic Coast States the weather is mostly clear and very warm. Moderate to heavy showers have occurred throughout the Southeast, Eastern Texas and Kansas. A heavy rainfall of 1.04 inches is reported from Raleigh, N. C. The temperature changes have been slight, except it is slightly cooler to-night in Georgia and Alabama.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Showers and thunderstorms; easterly winds.

Port Almanac—July 7.

Sun Rises	4.49 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.19 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 36 M.
High Water at Southport	10.27 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	12.57 P. M.

Texas doesn't do business in a peanut way, but she expects to harvest a $4,000,000 crop of peanuts this year.

Whatever the Spaniards think of Americans generally, there is one American to whom they should feel really grateful—the fellow who invented barbed wire.

It is hard to lose some men. The papers are making mention of a soldier who was lost at the battle of Antietam who turned up a few days ago, and wants to take a whack at the Spaniards.

It is said that barnacles, not satisfied with squatting upon ships, also assert squatter sovereignty on submarine mines, rendering them ineffective. Perhaps they have been toying with those much talked of mines in Cuban harbors.

A mob in Missouri which gave a candidate for the rope his choice of being strangled or of having his neck broken, relieved him of his perplexity in deciding by giving him a lift while he was thinking about it. Some of those mobs are very considerate.

Some of the Kansas volunteers are kicking against an order of their commanding officer requiring them to bathe their feet once a day. They regard it as a "dandy Westpoint" innovation, and protest against the assumption that Kansas feet are so dirty that they require bathing so often.

A horse statistician says Russia leads the world in the number of horses, having 22,000,000, the United States coming next with 12,000,000. Argentina, Austria-Hungary follow with about 3,500,000 each, while France has 2,800,000, and the United Kingdom 2,790,000, England and France have the most valuable horses, the United States and Canada coming next. But when it comes to mules we get 'em all.

NOW FOR VICTORY.

In naming John D. Bellamy as their standard-bearer the Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District have shown themselves equal to the emergency that confronts them. They recognized the fact that it would require a great effort to redeem our District, and they have called to the front a man who combines all the elements of successful leadership in a time of great peril to the Democratic party.

In the very prime of a vigorous manhood, John D. Bellamy is physically and mentally equal to the herculean task he has assumed. He will canvass the Sixth District as it was never canvassed before. Not only will he advocate and defend the principles of true Democracy from the hustings; but he will go out among the people, visiting them at their homes, riding with them on the highways, and mingling with them in their social gatherings.

Entertaining and convincing as he is on the stump, Bellamy has a power in individual work equal to that of any political canvasser in North Carolina. Even in the camp of the enemy he can make himself agreeable; and wherever he holds "sweet converse" with doubtful voters we shall look for Democratic gains.

Now that we have chosen our leader, let every Democrat bend his energies to the work before us. With united effort we can carry the Sixth over any combination that the enemy may form. It is a straight fight between White Democracy and Black Republicanism. "Choose ye whom ye will serve."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. O. O. F.—Hanover Lodge.
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—Schedule.
Hall & Pearsall.—Meats and flour.
S. W. Sanders—Hams, roe herring.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

L. T. Bowden—Finest peaches.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. A. W. Benton, of Malmo, was a STAR visitor yesterday.

— Mr. P. V. Alderman and family have returned from a visit to Wartrace, Tenn.

— The STAR is pleased to learn that Rev. R. C. Beaman is rapidly improving.

— Mr. L. H. McClammy, of Scott's Hill, was a visitor to the STAR office yesterday.

— Mrs. P. B. Smith, of Marines, is in the city, the guest of her brother, Mr. J. W. Freeman.

— Mr. H. A. Burr, of the Wilmington Iron Works, returned yesterday from a visit to his son, Mr. Fred. Burr, now on the *Nantucket* at Port Royal.

— The STAR had pleasant calls last night from Messrs. S. E. Memory, of Whiteville, and A. H. and R. H. Powell, of Vineland, who came up to attend the convention.

— Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Carter, of Winston, arrived in the city yesterday. Mrs. Carter will spend several weeks on Wrightsville Sound the guest of her daughter Mrs. DuBrutz Cutlar.

Funeral of the Late C. B. Allen.

The funeral of the late Mr. C. B. Allen will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon from Fifth Street M. E. Church. Hanover Lodge No. 145, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which the deceased was a Past Grand, is notified by Secretary S. G. Hall to assemble at the lodge room at 4.30 o'clock sharp to attend the funeral; members of the other lodges of Odd Fellows being also invited to attend.

Mr. Allen's family, who were absent visiting at Florence, returned yesterday via the W., C. & A. Railroad. Expressions of regret were heard on all sides yesterday at Mr. Allen's sudden and unexpected death and words of sincere praise for his many excellent traits.

Steele's Mills of Rockingham.

Messrs. Walter H. Neal and R. L. Steele, of Rockingham, delegates to the Congressional Convention, were welcome visitors at the STAR office last night. Mr. Steele is the president of Steele's Mills, one of the largest and finest mills in the South. He is a son of R. L. Steele, to whose ability as a manufacturer the cotton mills of Richmond county credit their success.

Almost a Centennarian.

Mr. D. C. Love received a telegram yesterday morning announcing the death in Brooklyn, New York, of his wife's grandmother, Mrs. S. E. Landis. Next August would have marked the one hundredth birthday of Mrs. Landis and arrangements were in preparation for a family reunion on that date.

The news of her death was rendered all the more sad on this account.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

BELLAMY NOMINATED

The Democratic Convention of the Sixth Congressional District.

A HARMONIOUS ASSEMBLAGE.

Nomination on First Ballot Made Unanimous—The Speakers—Committees. Resolutions Adopted—Mr. Bellamy's Address.

It is Bellamy. Jno. D. Bellamy, of Wilmington, will be the standard bearer of Democracy in the Sixth Congressional District in the coming campaign. It was a foregone conclusion that he would get the nomination. If there was any doubt at all, it was before the delegates from the various counties arrived yesterday. Then only slight inquiry revealed the fact that the large majority of delegates were for Bellamy. The opposition was found to be confined to one man for whom it was ascertained that only one county, or two at the outside, would vote for solidly, while it was known that the other counties would be almost sure to vote for the candidate from New Hanover.

The Democratic Convention of the Sixth Congressional District was called to order in the County Court House at 8.20 P. M. by W. B. McKoy, Esq., member of the District Executive Committee for New Hanover County. The hall was becomingly decorated with flags and evergreens.

Mr. McKoy said that he called the convention to order by the request of the chairman, T. C. Guthrie, of Charlotte. In behalf of the people of Wilmington he said that he extended a welcome to the delegates; in behalf of the Democrats of Wilmington—a double welcome. He said it was an honor for such an assemblage of Democrats to be in Wilmington. Then with the use of an interesting simile, he showed that the Democratic party could never mix or mingle with any other. He then asked Mr. W. C. Maxwell, of Charlotte, to act as temporary chairman.

In the midst of loud cheers Mr. Maxwell took the chair. He expressed his gratitude for the honor conferred, and said that the Sixth Congressional District had been for four years practically without representation in the Congress of the United States. After other remarks he closed his speech by urging the importance of all Democrats coming together, dispensing with both gold-bugs and silver cranks.

On motion of Iredell Meares, Esq., the representatives of the press were made temporary secretaries.

By motion of Maj. W. H. Bernard, the chairman of the delegations from the various counties were directed, upon the call of the roll of counties to name the members of the committees on permanent organization, credentials, platform and resolutions, and Executive Committee. By this method the Committee on Permanent Organization was made to consist of F. S. Tillman, R. W. McKeithan, S. M. Formy, E. S. Williams, Jas. A. Montgomery, Capt. R. P. Paddison, H. S. Ledbetter, A. W. McLean, Jas. G. Covington.

Committee on Credentials—Jas. A. Leak, W. J. Davis, A. F. Powell, R. J. Brevard, I. Meares, Dr. E. Porter, J. D. Shaw, Capt. W. S. Norment, J. D. Parker.

Committee on Platform and Resolution—C. D. Bennett, M. Robbins, W. E. Thigpen, Heriot Clarkson, A. C. Ward, Roger Moore, W. H. Neal, Prof. John Duckett, V. S. Chears.

Executive Committee—W. C. Hardison, William Weeks, Dr. W. H. Crowell, W. C. Maxwell, W. B. McKoy, Dr. E. Porter, W. N. Everett, Col. T. F. Toon, R. A. Morrow.

The various committees retired to adjoining rooms to prepare their reports.

On motion of Cameron Morrison, of Richmond, the services of the Committee on Credentials were dispensed with, as no seats were contested.

Capt. R. P. Paddison, of Pender, reported for the Committee on Permanent Organization and named Col. Murdoch McRae, of Robeson, for permanent chairman and the representatives of the Democratic press as permanent secretaries. The report was adopted unanimously.

The temporary chairman named Iredell Meares, of New Hanover, and W. C. Hardison, of Anson, as a committee to escort the permanent chairman to his seat.

Col. McRae said that he felt greatly honored; that it was good to be in the midst of a vast assembly of men that he conceived to be good Democrats. He declared the Democratic party to be the only party upon which the pillars of liberty rest. In speaking of the true Democracy he referred to Jackson and Jefferson as the true type of Democrats, though he thought that the former was the truer. The chairman then expressed his confidence in the intelligence, ability and wisdom of the convention in nominating a standard-bearer of the Democracy for the Sixth District.

While the convention was waiting for the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, various degates were called on for speeches, but Judge R. T. Bennett was the only one who responded, and he merely said that later on, if it did not get any hotter, he would say a few words before the convention.

W. H. Neal, of Richmond county, made the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, as follows:

We, the committee on platform and resolutions, do hereby re-affirm our allegiance to the last National Democratic platform, adopted at Chicago, and do re-affirm our allegiance to the State platform, adopted at Raleigh, N. C., on May 26th, 1898.

"We, do most heartily reiterate the resolution of the State Executive Committee in which all white electors are cordially invited to participate in our primaries and conventions and do call upon all white men who love their home and native land to join with us in the great battle in North Carolina now waged for the supremacy of the white man and against the corrupt and intolerable government now given us by designing white men joining with the negro, and we do hereby declare our determination that white supremacy through white men shall control and rule North Carolina." The report was heard and accepted with enthusiasm.

At this juncture Maj. W. H. Bernard asked the convention to allow Col. F. W. Kerchner, of the local committee of arrangements, to state how the delegates would be entertained to-day. Col. Kerchner said that the delegates were all invited to go to Wrightsville beach to-day, as the guests of the New Hanover delegates. He added that the train would leave the depot, corner of Orange and Ninth streets, at 10 o'clock this morning, and would leave at 2 this afternoon, so as to enable all to get back in time to leave for their homes on the 3.20 and 3.45 P. M. trains.

Col. Kerchner's remarks were heard with interest, and on motion of E. H. Cook, of Columbus, the thanks of the convention were unanimously tendered for the cordial invitation.

On motion of A. L. McDonald, of Rockingham, the roll of counties was called to allow nominations to be made. Anson, Brunswick and Columbus were called, but made no nominations. When Mecklenburg was called, F. I. Osborne, of Charlotte, nominated John D. Bellamy in a speech that charmed the convention. He spoke of the devotion of the Democrats of New Hanover to the principles of the party in spite of the disadvantages under which they had always labored. And when he had finished a most generous eulogy of the Democrats of New Hanover, he began and spoke at some length on the merits of the candidate whose name he presented to the convention.

Every mention of Bellamy's name caused wild enthusiasm. Mr. Osborne's speech was given that applause which his ease of manner, command of voice and movement, and elegance of style so fully justified.

Pender was called next, but made no nomination. When Richmond was called, Judge R. T. Bennett, of Anson, nominated Jas. T. LeGrand, of Richmond, in a way peculiarly the Judge's own. There was something of the pathetic in his speech as when he called Mr. LeGrand the candidate of "plundered plowmen and beggared yeomen." He also provoked a good deal of laughter by his characteristic humor. He made a strong plea for Mr. LeGrand, dwelling on his record in past years, his fidelity to the cause of silver, and his unsurpassed ability as a political debater. He declared that his nominee was the strongest man in the district by 1,500 votes.

Robeson and Union counties signified their intention not to place any one in nomination.

Maj. W. H. Bernard, chairman of the New Hanover delegation, seconded Jno. D. Bellamy's nomination in these words:

"The county of New Hanover which has not been honored with a Democratic Congressional nomination for more than a quarter of a century, seconds the nomination of her honored son, John D. Bellamy, whose name has been so gracefully presented to this convention by glorious old Mecklenburg. Place the proud banner of the united and unterrified Democracy of the Sixth District in his hands, and when the battle is ended that magnetic word, "Victory," will be emblazoned on its folds."

Dr. D. I. Watson, of Brunswick, also seconded Bellamy's nomination.

Mr. Cameron Morrison, of Richmond, made a good speech, seconding LeGrand's nomination.

Jas. G. Covington, of Union, seconded Bellamy's nomination in a speech that was received with great applause.

The vote by counties resulted as follows:

	Bellamy.	LeGrand.	Total.
Anson	1.87	32,13	34
Brunswick	16.	....	16
Columbus	28.	....	28
Mecklenburg	70.	19.	89
New Hanover	44.	....	44
Pender	22.	....	22
Richmond	....	37.	37
Robeson	22.	22.	44
Union	32.	4.	36
	235.87	114.13	350

When the secretaries announced the vote as resulting in 235.87 votes for Jno. D. Bellamy and 114.13 votes for J. T. LeGrand, J. D. Shaw, of Rockingham, moved to make Bellamy's vote unanimous, which was done.

The chairman appointed W. H. Neal, of Richmond, J. A. Brown, of Columbus, and Heriot Clarkson, of Mecklenburg, a committee to escort the successful candidate into the room. In a short while the committee returned with Mr. Bellamy who made a ringing speech in acceptance of the nomination. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

To say that I appreciate this manifestation of your confidence and preference, is but feebly expressing my real sense of gratitude for this great honor. To represent my State in the National Legislature that I might render her some service that would redound to her welfare, has been an ambition of my life. And to be chosen as Standard Bearer of the Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District of this State, having within it the largest population of any of the Congressional Districts of North Carolina, and containing the two largest and most important cities in the State, is indeed an honor which should impel its recipient to exertions of the most active character that shall show that the trust has not been by this Convention wrongly reposed and the honor not unworthily bestowed.

With these sentiments I accept the nomination and shall stand squarely upon the National and State Democratic platforms, and shall sincerely advocate their policy and principles, and shall as soon as practicable enter upon the canvass and from then until November wage an active and relentless warfare against the enemy in all his varied forms until we shall achieve another triump as splendid and significant as those of Manila and Santiago.

The state of our country, now in the throes of a foreign war, which promises to be protracted, is forcing new issues upon the public mind, and the next canvass will have to deal with some of the most momentous questions that have agitated the Republic since its formation. The Monroe Doctrine, that cardinal tenet of Democracy which for seventy-five years has been the beacon light to all patriots of the new world struggling to free themselves from the exactions and tyranny of the monarchies of Europe, and which, by reason of our strength and power as a nation, we have forced the governments of the old world to recognize and acquiesce in, is now by the Republican party about to be surrendered, and we are about to be forced to enter upon a career of territorial aggression and expansion which, if adhered to, will surely mark the beginning of national decay and the early dissolution of the Republic.

Democracy jealously guards the policy and traditions of the founders of the Republic, while it adapts itself to the exigencies and requirements of National progress and development. Democracy favors the upholding of the hands of the government in the vigorous prosecution of this war for humanity in which we are now engaged, and will vote whatever supplies of men and means that shall be required to make victory crown our arms and to vindicate the National honor. Democracy which advocates a tariff for revenue only, with mere incidental protection, favors the encouragement and development of commerce so that the surplus products of the farm and the factory may be exported to the most profitable markets of the world. Democracy favors the building and maintenance of a large and powerful navy to protect that largely increasing commerce, and the acquisition of coaling stations, freed from neutrality declarations, wherever in the world they may be needed, to enable our navy to become more efficient in the protection of American rights and interests. But Democracy opposes the acquisition and retention of large territories, whether they be situated in Europe, Asia or Africa, which will involve our Government in constant international complications, and demand the maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace to be ever ready to defend. A large standing army in time of peace is the engine of despotism and the peril of a republic.

With these principles of Democracy enforced, our country having fought a successful foreign war, which will have effaced the last vestige of sectional animosity, our Union will enter upon a career of usefulness which will make the American people the happiest and most prosperous people in the world, and under the providence of God the great civilizing factor of the 20th century.

This being an off year State politics will necessarily claim the attention of every candidate for office. For nearly twenty years our beloved State, under Democratic rule and influence, had recovered from the devastations of a long and exhausting war and from the curse and blight of Republican reconstruction. During all that time our State Government was economically and honestly administered; our laws were promptly, peacefully and impartially enforced; our schools for both races were liberally encouraged; our industries were reasonably successful and constantly increasing, until the advent again of Republicanism in that evil and fateful year of 1894. And what has been the consequence? Just as soon as the Legislature assembled many of the faces and names which figured conspicuously as prominent actors before the Fraud Commission of 1868 were seen groping in the lobby and the galleries—and fraud and corruption even stalked through the Legislative halls. Drunkenness and incompetency crept upon the bench, which before that had shone so resplendent for its purity and ability.

The races, which had been living together in peace and amity, are becoming again estranged; the Executive of our State is constantly engaged in personal broils and the Executive office once adorned by Vance and Jarvis, Scales and Fowle and Holt and Carr, has been converted into a plotting room where anarchistic and agrarian cabals are held and unholy political schemes are hatched; curses and blasphemies are frequently heard; and pistol assaults, gun menaces and insults are hurled at visitors, without regard to race or color—until the virtue, intelligence and religious sentiment of North Carolina is aroused as I have never seen it before, and our people, righteously indignant, are determined to rid the State of this withering incubus. And by the assistance of the Eternal God they will do so, and our Commonwealth will once more become regenerated and redeemed from the control of those who have brought it into contempt and disgrace.

Let us all then who love the State that bore us, unite in a crusade against these despoilers; the holy land is in the possession of the Turk and the infidel—the fanes of your ancestors are being defiled and polluted—gird on your armor then, ye sons of Carolina, and let merchant, mecbanic, farmer and laborer, physician and lawyer, preacher and teacher, all unite in one solid phalanx and march onward against them step to step, and shoulder to shoulder, until the last vandal is driven from power and peace and tranquility is once more restored to our distracted State. And then our people with one accord will exclaim in the language of the psalmist that again "mercy and peace are met together and righteousness and peace have kissed each other."

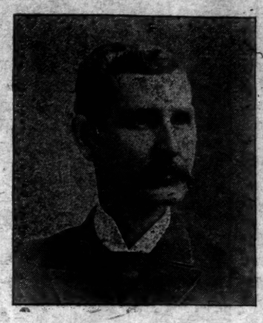
I thank you again for the great honor.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bellamy's speech the convention adjourned sine die. It was singularly harmonious. Though Mr. Le Grand's supporters were vigorous in defending his claims they were among the first to shake Mr. Bellamy's hand and pledge him their support. The convention was also very well attended. Delegates poured in from every direction and the red badges which marked the delegates as a man separate from all others could be seen yesterday on every hand. Columbus county had 28 votes with 28 delegates and alternates present.

There was patriotism too in the convention, as was shown by the enthusiasm with which it heard references to the recent American victories.

JOHN D. BELLAMY.

Nominated for Congress by the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Sixth District.



Jno. D. Bellamy, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Sixth District, was born in Wilmington, N. C., March 24th, 1854. He was educated at the celebrated Cape Fear Military Academy, presided over by Gen. Raleigh E. Colston; at Davidson College, where he graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1873; and at the University of Virginia, graduating in several of its schools, in 1874, and with the degree of Bachelor of Law, in 1875. He has practiced his profession for the last twenty-three years with marked success, now having one of the largest and most lucrative law practices in this State; he is a married man, with a charming and delightful family. He possesses marked literary talents, and is the author of a number of essays and of the "Life of Gen. Robert Howe," a biographical sketch read before and published by the Historical Society of Wilmington. He was for a number of years County Attorney for Brunswick County and City Attorney for Wilmington. He was elected in 1890 State Senator from New Hanover and Pender Counties and was the first Democratic Senator for nearly twenty years from New Hanover County and the first having a majority of the popular vote since the war. Since arriving at manhood he has always taken an active part in politics; has been Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of New Hanover County; on the Congressional District Executive Committee; and on the State Executive Committee. He was one of the Delegates at Large from North Carolina to the National Democratic Convention which met at Chicago in 1892. He is regarded as one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of Wilmington. He was the founder of the Wilmington Street Railway Company and one of the principal founders of the Building and Loan Associations of Wilmington, and several other public institutions. He is also largely identified with the trucking and farming interests in this immediate section and knows practically the farmers' needs. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, one of the largest fraternal and benevolent organizations in the world, having been Grand Master of the State of North Carolina, and representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is also a prominent Knight of Pythias and takes a lively interest in the order. He is regarded as one of the ablest and most progressive business men in the State, a fine debater and canvasser, always bold and fearless in the expression of his convictions, and his name in everything in life that he undertakes is the synonym of success. In all this District there is no man who carries more eminently a level head and who would do more signal and serviceable work for his constituency than he. He has had extensive European travel, which adds much to his general equipment as a public man, and is a most versatile man in all capacities. He is a Democrat devoted to the principles and traditions of his party, and in thorough accord with it. As a member of the State Senate of 1891 he was an earnest advocate of the Railroad Commission and the originator of many of its most salutary provisions, and the author of a large number of new laws tending to the betterment of society.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* said of him at the close of the Legislature of 1891, "That he had made more reputation than any man in the body." His distinguished career in the Senate, where he was a leader in all matters for the public good, is a true guaranty of what he will do in Congress when he is elected by his people.

Bound Over to Court.

A hearing was given the boys charged with breaking into the residence of A. G. Ricaud, Esq., yesterday before Mayor Wright. The result was that Bruce Morgan and Will Newberry were remanded to the county jail to await the next session of the Circuit Criminal Court in default of a $200 bond in each case, another boy, John Mackey, was discharged, and the fourth one arrested. Sam Mackey, was not on trial for the reason that he escaped from prison. It will be remembered that the boys were arrested by Sergeant Hewlett and Policeman Woebse.

District Executive Committee.

Upon the adjournment of the convention, the Executive Committee of the Congressional District, met and organized by electing W. C. Maxwell, of Charlotte, chairman, and W. B. McKoy, of Wilmington, secretary.

There was a late train to Wrightsville Beach of which many delegates availed themselves.

PIPKIN EXCURSION.

Remember Pipkin's excursion Tuesday, July 19th, '98, to Washington City, Baltimore or Norfolk. Having made arrangements for all to go to Baltimore that would like to do so at same price ($6.00 for round trip from Wilmington to Baltimore and return.) Remember I give you 2 days in Washington City or Baltimore. You pay your money, take your choice and go with me July 19th, '98.

R. E. PIPKIN, Manager,
Goldsboro, N. C.
†

LOCAL DOTS.

— An excursion from Florence is expected to arrive in this city on July 9th.

— Justice G. W. Bornemann disposed of one case of assault and battery yesterday.

— The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

— Walter E. Coney, a former Wilmington boy, is acting ordnance officer of the First Georgia Regiment now at Chickamauga.

— There will be a called meeting of James G. Blain's colored volunteer company to-night at 8:30 o'clock to elect officers. A full attendance is desired.

— Columbus county enjoys the distinction of having a delegate in the convention yesterday for every vote she was entitled to. There were 28 delegates to cast her 28 votes.

— The steamer *Wilmington* will not make her usual trip at 3 P. M., to-day on account of taking the excursionists to sea. The regular 5:15 and 7:30 trips will be made as usual.

— The STAR regrets to learn that Mr. F. M. Wooten, a popular druggist of this city, has decided to move his stock of drugs to Edenton. His many friends here trust that abundant success may follow him in his new field.

— The torpedo boat *Talbot*, Lieut. Shoemaker commanding, which has been undergoing repairs at Skinner's shipyard, passed out early yesterday morning on her way to Key West, via Charleston.

—Yesterday Daniel Howard, colored, who is both janitor at Court House and a justice of the peace, married a colored couple. They were Paul Fulton and Mary Grant, both of Middle Sound. The ceremony was performed in the County Commissioner's room.

SHOUTED FOR NORMENT.

The Independent Republican Candidate Touches a Popular Chord at Whiteville.

A prominent citizen of Whiteville, in conversation with a STAR reporter yesterday, said that Dr. R. M. Norment was in his town last Saturday in attendance upon the Columbus county convention. After the business of the convention had been concluded Dr. Norment was eagerly called upon. He responded in about a three-quarters-of-an-hour speech, in which he declared himself an independent candidate for Congress, and severely attacked the record of Col. Dockery, the regular Republican nominee. He said that he was in the fight to stay.

Dr. Norment was cheered heartily at every stage of his speech, and there was much manifestation of enthusiasm for Dr. Norment and his candidacy.

NAVASSA GUANO CO.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Navassa Guano Company was held yesterday at 11 o'clock, at the office of the company. Mr. F. Whittle, of Petersburg, presided, and Col. W. L. DeRosset recorded.

The following were elected directors: S. T. Morgan and S. D. Crenshaw, of Richmond; L. A. Carr, of Durham; F. B. Dancy, of Norfolk; F. Whittle, of Petersburg; C. W. Worth, C. E. Borden and W. L. DeRosset, of Wilmington. After the stockholders adjourned the newly elected board of directors met and elected the following officers:

President—C. E. Borden.

Secretary and Treasurer—Col. W. L. DeRosset.

The directors also declared a dividend of eight per cent.

TO COLLECT BACK TAXES.

Ten Suits Instituted by the City Attorney and Others.

Yesterday suits were instituted in the office of Col. Jno. D. Taylor, clerk of the Superior Court, against ten property owners in the city, for back taxes; some of the complaints running back as far as 1870. The total of taxes claimed by the city in the ten cases is $4,003.23. The attorneys interested in the suits are C. P. Lockey, Esq., (city attorney) Messrs. Ricaud & Bryan and Herbert McClammy, Esq.

These are the first installment of quite a number of suits that will be brought in the name of the city for the collection of back taxes in accordance with action of the Board of Aldermen, empowering the city attorney to institute such legal proceedings as may be necessary for their collection.

A Close Estimate.

On two occasions a short time after the suspension of the Bank of New Hanover, a gentleman of this city, who was a loser by that institution, enquired of the late Col. S. McD Tate, who was then the Treasurer of the State, as to the amount of dividends he though the receiver would be enabled to pay, and on both occasions he replied, I see no reason why he should not be able to pay fifty per cent. So far the following dividends have been paid: 1st dividend, 10 per cent.; 2nd dividend, 10 per cent.; 3rd dividend, 8 per cent.; 4th dividend, 4 per cent.; 5th dividend, 2 per cent.; 6th dividend, 7 per cent.; total 41 per cent. It will require another dividend of only 9 per cent., therefore, to bring the amount exactly up to Col. Tate's estimate.

COMPLIMENTARY RECEPTION.

By Miss Mabel Powers, In Honor of Miss Clark, of Tarboro—A Brilliant Event.

The cottage of Mr. E. J. Powers, on Ocean View beach, was last night the scene of one of the most brilliant events of the season, it being the occasion of a reception given by Miss Mabel Powers, complimentary to her friend, Miss Virginia Clark, of Tarboro. Quite a number of invited guests left the city on the 7:15 train, there having been a special car attached to the train for the purpose. The evening was most enjoyably spent, dancing and other delightful pastimes being indulged in.

The use of the Atlantic Club house was tendered Miss Powers for dancing purposes. The following ladies and gentlemen from a distance were in attendance: Miss Sadie Hanes, Winston; Miss Burbanks and Miss Mayo Tayloe, Washington, N. C.; Miss Phillips, Tarboro; Miss Agnes Foy and Miss Stevenson, Newbern; Miss Taylor, Oxford; Miss Pearl Clarkson, Charlotte; Miss Kate Hawley, Fayetteville; Messrs. Graham Woodward, Wilson; Elmer Ecker, Richmond; Frank Miller and Wingfield Young, Winston; Guion Dunn, Newbern, and Mr. Rowles, of Tarboro.

In addition to the visitors there was about fifty couples from the city. A special car carried them to the beach and an extra train brought them back about 2 o'clock.

Officers Elected.

At the regular meeting of Jefferson Lodge No. 61, K. of P., held last night, D. G. C., J. H. Dreher, assisted by G. V. C., Wm. Niestlie, G. P., W. L. Jacobs and G. Mat A., W. J. Woodward, installed the following officers for the ensuing term:

C. C.—G. H. Haar.
V. C.—J. H. Taylor, Jr.
M. of W.—J. T. Scott.
P.—E. C. Warren.
M. at A.—I. C. Loftin.
I. G.—Anson Alligood.
O. G.—C. I. Kline.

The C. C. appointed the following committees:

Relief—I. H. Burtt, C. F. W. Rehder, A. J. Marshall.

Supervision—H. E. Bonitz. H. E. Gibbons, J. T. Scott.

Finance—N. N. Davis, R. C. DeRosset, J. A. Orrell.

Hall—J. W. Monroe, J. H. Dreher, J. C. Morrison.

General Relief—W. J. Woodward.

Orion Officers Installed.

There was an installation of officers in Orion Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., last night, by D. D. G. M., H. E. Bonitz. The following are the officers:

N. G.—W. C. Moore.
V. G.—E. E. Ellsworth.
R. S.—L. Tate Bowden.
P. S.—J. E. Silva.
Treasurer—H. O. Craig.
R. S. to N. G.—P. T. Dixie.
L. S. to N. G.—William Simpson.
R. S. to V. G.—J. E. Gordon.
L. S. to V. G.—L. M. Gortenberg.
W.—G. V. Gunley.
C.—F. B. Rice.
I. G.—William Merritt.
O. G.—S. J. Solley.
R. S. S.—T. J. Ashley.
L. S. S.—G. T. Bland.
Chaplain—J. S. Barnes.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is arger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

The Mount Airy Excursion.

The excursion from Mount Airy and Winston, scheduled to reach here at 6.25 P. M. yesterday, arrived about ten minutes late. The manager, Mr. J. R. Paddison, brought down about 200 excursionists, less by more than a hundred than he expected to bring. Every passenger pronounces the trip delightful. Most of them went to Ocean View beach last night. The *Wilmington* will take them to sea to-day. At 8 o'clock to-morrow they will leave on the return trip.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. O. O. F.

Members Hanover Lodge No. 145, I. O. O. F.—You are hereby notified to appear at your Lodge room, Thursday, July 7, 1898, at 4.30 o'clock P. M. sharp, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, P. G., C. B. Allen. Members of sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Noble Grand.
jy 7 1t SAMUEL G. HALL, Secretary.

AT THE Unlucky Corner.

Westphalia Hams.
North Carolina Roe Herring.
Extra Nice Chip Beef.
Carter's Grated Pineapple.
Olives, Pickles, Chow-chow.
Fresh, Red-Combed Spring Chickens,

Agent for JACKSON SPRING WATER.

S. W. SANDERS.
jy 7 tf

MEATS.

D. S. Sides,
Backs,
Bellies,
Plates,
N. C. Hams.
FLOUR ALL GRADES.

Write for Prices.

Hall & Pearsall,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
jy 7 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $9.00; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.
Second District—Hon. Henry. R. Bryan, of Craven.
Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.
Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.
Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

The railroad construction for the first six months of this year aggregates 1,092 miles. It is estimated that the mileage for the remaining six months will be greater, so that the total for the year will reach, it is thought, 2,200 miles, which will be an increase of 75 miles over the mileage of last year. This is not a very great increase, but any increase is encouraging because it shows a revival in railroad building, which will increase with the improvement in the condition of the country. The mileage so far constructed has been in the way of additions to roads already in operation, no new roads of any length having been undertaken. The total has been distributed among eighty-four companies.

The following table gives the mileage by States and Territories, as reported by the New York *Railroad Gazette:*

States.	Miles.
Alabama	125.1
Arizona	25
Arkansas	46.6
California	63.51
Colorado	21.5
Delaware	1.75
Florida	38.5
Georgia	62
Idaho	8.55
Illinois	5.75
Indiana	16
Indian Territory	14.6
Louisiana	78.3
Maine	5
Maryland	10
Michigan	.5
Minnesota	18.5
Mississppi	22.5
Missouri	94.3
Montana	11.74
New Mexico	71.5
New York	16.25
North Carolina	64.25
Ohio	29
Oklahoma Territory	61
Oregon	39.3
Pennsylvania	6.82
South Carolina	18
Tennessee	7
Texas	63.08
Virginia	39.5
Washington	2.5
West Virginia	4
United States	1,092.30

As might be expected the most of the new road has been laid in the South and West and most of this in the Southwest, by far the greater part of it in the Southern States, Alabama leading with 125 miles, one of the results, doubtless, of the development of the iron industry in that State. In contrast with this showing in the South there are fifteen States in which there was no new mileage, as follows: Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Kentucky, Utah, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Jersey—nine Western, five Eastern and one Central State. Maine is the only New England State which shows any new mileage and there were only five miles in that.

But much new mileage need not be looked for the Eastern or Central States for some time to come for their demands in that respect have been pretty well supplied, and they have about as much road as they have use for or might be profitable for some time to come. Railroads are not built where there is no inducement to the builders. The figures of the table above given show that the trend of road building is towards the South and Southwest when there is the greatest demand for more mileage, and we here repeat, what we have said before, that the next ten years will show incomparably more railroad building in the South than in any other part of the country, not because there is more enterprise or energy in this section but because there is more demand for more mileage and greater inducements to invest capital in that way.

There are several causes which will contribute to this but two especially: one, the development of the iron and coal industries, the other the increase in the volume of exports and imports in our Southern ports. The iron region of the South is extensive and as it has already been conclusively shown by results that iron and steel can be made in the South considerably below the costs in other sections, it is but reasonable to suppose that the area of mining and manufacturing iron will be largely extended, and that in the near future we will see busy iron centers where a beginning has not yet been made. This will call for more railroads, in fact much of this iron and coal field is now waiting the building of roads for its development.

With this demand another inducement for capitalists will be that roads can be constructed more cheaply in the South than in other sections of the country for the reason that labor is cheaper, timber for sills, bridges, &c., is cheaper and with the erection of mills for making rails, as is now contemplated, rails will be cheaper—three important items in the construction of roads, to which is to be added to the mildness of climate which will permit the work of construction to go on throughout the year.

Our principal Southern roads have already become the competitors of other systems running from the West to the Atlantic seaboard and this will necessitate the construction by them of considerable more mileage to reach their Southern terminal ports as rapidly and as cheaply as possible, so they may the more easily compete with their rivals. They already have the advantage in the point of distance from the South Atlantic ports to the principal freight centers of the West, which accounts for the diversion of so much of the Western traffic which a few years ago went to North Atlantic ports. They are not going to be content with this advantage but will increase it by the building of more and shorter connections thus reducing present distances, and also reducing the cost of transportation.

Owing to the less cost of transportation and the quicker time made the grain export business of several of our Southern ports, notably New Orleans, has increased immensely within the past few years and continues to increase, requiring the investment of much money to provide terminal facilities for the speedy discharge of loads and the speedy transfer to the ships that carry them out to sea. Even at the past rate of increase the day is not far distant when the bulk of our grain, flour, etc., for export will pass out by way of Southern ports.

There are other reasons which will contribute to give activity to railroad building in the South when there may be little of that kind of work going on in other sections, such as the immigration that will come to us, and the numerous enterprises that will spring up with increase of population, and the freer circulation of money, which may be reasonably looked for as one of the results of the war.

MINOR MENTION.

Some of our State papers are censuring Governor Russell for failing to issue a Fourth of July proclamation, but perhaps they do not make due allowance for the heavy load his gubernatorial dignity has to bear and the multiplicity of embarrassing annoyances that he has to wrestle with from day to day. Has he not enemies in the camp as well as outside hurling their shots at him and aiming straight at his solar plexus? Isn't his enemy Office Hunter Dockery putting on his war paint and unslinging his tomahawk, and hasn't he to look after his man Norment whom he has started out to head Dockery off? Isn't he sitting on the ragged edge, barbed wire fence, as it were, with no sole-leather patch on the broadest part af his breeches, contemplating the scrimmage that is going on between the Populist factions, and also the fracases that are making things lively in the Republican camp in a good many of the counties? These and sundry other events that have or are occurring from day to day should certainly palliate the offence of having forgotten as small a matter as issing a Fourth of July proclamation, especially when 99 out of 100 white people in the State did't need such a reminder from him and did'nt care a continental whether he issued one or not.

* * *

The American soldiers on land and sea are in this war shedding lustre on their country, not only by their superb and matchless valor, but by their generous and chivalrous treatment of the enemy who fall into their hands. They strike terrifically hard, but when the foe yields the iron hand which just before hurled shot and shell and did havoc with the fury of demons, is gloved and the enemy is no longer an enemy, but captive protected with the most chivalrous care, and the tenderest humanity. This is in striking contrast to the methods that have characterized the Spaniards, who have shown hatred that makes war even on the wounded and on the sacred hospital camp, and in the striking contrast does infinite honor to the humanity and civilization of the country whose colors our soldiers bear and whose battles they are fighting. These poor, deluded soldiers of Spain have been taught to believe that the American soldiers are barbarous and that death would surely be their lot if they fell into the hands of the Americans, and hence it is that, although half starved and feeling certain of defeat, they fight so desperately. This is a cruel deception, but perhaps the brutal, stupid or blind Government which they serve finds this necessary to make the men fight in a cause which has doubtless become repulsive to many of them. If there were wanted other reasons for revolution in Spain, the cold blooded, studied deception that has been practiced upon the people who furnish the men and the money to be sacrificed in this hopeless and crimnal war would justify it and call for vengeance that would sweep the deceivers from the face of the earth.

* * *

Representative Berry did the opportune and proper thing when he introduced that resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Schley for destroying Cervera's fleet and capturing all of the officers and crews who were not killed in the fight. Every man in the American fleet is a participator in the glory of the achievement, but to Commodore Schley, whose boldness in engaging all four of the Spanish cruisers until the other ships came up, and whose cleverness headed them off, all the glory of the successful commander belongs. Admiral Sampson was not in the fight, but was five or six miles away when the Spaniards dashed out of the harbor, and arrived on the scene after the enemy's ships had been sunk, and only in time to pour a few shells into the already disabled torpedo boats. This was not his fault, it was simply one of the freaks that fortune sometimes plays on the most deserving. Of course, neither he nor any one else in his fleet had any idea that Cervera was contemplating that bold, desperate dash at that time, the reasonable presumption being that if he attempted escape from the harbor at all it would be in the night. Admiral Sampson has heretofore been very clever in according generous praise to the officers and men of his fleet who distinguished themselves, and this makes it remarkable that Commodore Schley was not mentionod in his telegram to the Secretary of the Navy announcing the destruction of the Spanish fleet. We have no idea that this was done intentionally to deprive Schley of the honor due him, for we do not think Sampson is a small man, but the omission of Schley's name is remarkable, to say the least of it, considering the importance of his achievement.

BOOK NOTICES.

The July number of *The Ladies' Home Journal* is beautiful in illustration, and filled with enjoyable reading matter, much of which is valuable besides being interesting. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

The July number of *Godey's Magazine* is an excellent one, filled with interesting reading matter and handsomely illustrated. Among other articles that the ladies will be interested in is entitled, "A Famous Beauty Gallery." Address The Godey Company, Lafayette Place, New York.

The little folks, especially the boys who like war reading and war pictures, will enjoy the July number of *St. Nicholas*, which prints pictures of a number of ships in our navy, with sketches. There is an addition to this much other matter prepared especially for the little folks, handsomely illustrated. Published by The Century Company, Union Square, New York.

A Shattered Nervous System.

FINALLY HEART TROUBLE.

Restored to Health by Dr. Miles' Nervine

MR. EDWARD HARDY, the jolly manager of Sheppard Co's. great store at Braceville, Ill., writes: "I had never been sick a day in my life until in 1890. I got so bad with nervous prostration that I had to give up and commence to doctor. I tried our local physicians and one in Joliet, but none gave me any relief and I thought I was going to die. I became despondent and suffered untold agony. I could not eat, sleep nor rest, and it seemed as if I could not exist. At the end of six months I was reduced to but a shadow of myself, and at last my heart became affected and I was truly miserable. I took six or eight bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine. It gave me relief from the start, and at last a cure, the greatest blessing of my life."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles's PAIN PILL CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists. Change jo 26 1y sa tu th

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor:* All told about 30,000 people witnessed the Fourth of July exercises in this city yesterday. About 10,000 people were at Pullen Park last night and enjoyed the pyrotechnic display purchased by contributions raised by the *Times-Visitor.* The day will ever be a memorable one and seldom will a more pleasant one be spent in Raleigh.

— Statesville *Landmark:* Alvin Summers, colored, who lives near Harmony, suffered a horrible injury Saturday afternoon and one that is expected to prove fatal. He was stacking straw and when he had completed the stack he started to slide down. A pitchfork had been left standing beside the stack with the prongs turned upward, and when the negro slid down the prongs of the fork pierced his abdomen, inflicting a terrible injury. He is not expected to recover.

— Charlotte *News:* A letter received by a Charlotte gentleman from one of the officers of the First North Carolina regiment states that it is highly probable that the First North Carolina and the Second New Jersey regiments will be transferred to Gen. Coppinger's command and will move to Tampa. The letter states that the proposed transfer is in no wise acceptable to either of the regiments named for the reason that both have learned to love their commander, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and are loath to give him up. The letter does not give any reason for the change. In fact, it states that there is no apparent cause for this sudden and unexpected transfer.

— Greensboro *Telegram:* Monday Mr Will Gulledge, of the Deep Creek neighborhood, in Anson county, killed himself. He was up just about daylight to feed his stock and on returning to his house saw a hawk after some chickens in the yard. He hurried into the house for his gun, which was standing just behind the back of the bed. In taking it from this position the gun was discharged. The entire load took effect just under Mr. Gulledge's chin, tearing the whole front of his face off and scattering his brains all over the bed, some of which fell upon his wife, who was in bed. The shock was so terrible to Mr. Gulledge's young wife that it rendered her insensible, and grave fears are entertained as to her recovery.

TWINKLINGS.

— A falsetto voice does not necessarily imply falsetto teeth.

— "You wouldn't do for a cable-car conductor," said the water-pipe to the gas-meter. "Why?" asked the gas-meter. "You register too much."—*Harlem Life.*

— June bride (breaking in at housekeeping)—"What miserable little eggs again! I really must tell the grocer to let the hen sit on them a little longer."

— Henpecked—Spawker—"Your wife seems very fond of commanding you to do this, that and the other." Satupon (sadly)—"Yes, it's her ruling passion."—*Fun.*

— Twiggs—"Do you remember that fine umbrella I picked up in the street car the other day?" Snaggs—"Yes." Twiggs—"Well, some blame thief has stolen it."

— Her Credentials—"Who is that silly-looking little curly-headed blonde in the pink frock with blue ribbons?" "Silly-looking? She's going to marry the richest young man in town."

— Johnny—"Goin' in swimmin' t'day, Tommy?" Tommy—"I don't want t' much, but I guess I will." Johnny "What fer, if y' don't care about it?" Tommy—"'Cuz me mother says she don't want me t'."

— Two commercial travelers, comparing notes: "I have been out three weeks," said the first, "and have only got four orders." "That beats me," said the other; "I have been out four weeks and have only got one order, and that's from the firm to come home."—*Tit-Bits.*

— A Theory—"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "how is it dat some o' dese people kin work day after day an' never seem to feel it?" "Well," replied Meandering Mike, reflectively, "I s'pose dey is started in young an' gets to be immunes."—*Washington Star.*

— "It is a pretty name," the impressionable traveller murmured; "but, tell me, why do they call you Manita?" There was an arch smile on the savage maiden's face. "Evidently," she said, as she signalled to her brothers, who were concealed in the bush with clubs, "you did not know our favorite food."—*Harlem Life.*

— "Sound," said the pedagogue, "is something that a person can hear, but can neither see nor feel." "Oh, I don't know," exclaimed the boy at the foot of the class. "I think I can prove that you are off in your theory." "Very well, Thomas," retorted the man of learning, "go ahead and prove it, then." "Only yesterday you gave me a sound thrashing," said Thomas; "I suppose the other pupils saw it and don't you ever think for a minute that I didn't feel it."

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00. †

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a travelling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says My W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CURRENT COMMENT.

— For a long time we made "on to Cuba" the slogan. After we get the Spaniards out of Cuba, the cry over there will soon be "on to the United States." And they will never rest until they are annexed.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

— Early in the civil war the martinets were given to disparaging the volunteer soldiery in comparison with the regulars, but they were taught better long before Appomattox. The world never saw better soldiers than these volunteers, and especially those of them who followed the plumes of Jackson and of Lee.—*New Orleans States, Dem.*

— Those who argue for "imperialism" from the success of our policy of expansion in the past, omit one important, if not indispensable, factor. Up to now the growth of the country has always been upon the continent, and, with the exception of Alaska, which is scarcely an exception after all, on lines of contiguity. It has been a country that could be governed without the use of a navy, and, virtually, without an army. The policy of extension over thousands of miles of sea requires both army and navy. Are they sure it will work as well?—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

— Gen. Merritt has a useful associate on his voyage in the person of a Paulist priest who has missionary experience and speaks Spanish. Religious freedom is something they have hardly heard of in the Philippines. They are told that the Americans are infidels and will destroy their religion. When they see the American Governor-General cheek by jowl with the black-robed Paulist father, and when the priest assures them that their religion will be under the protection of their new rulers, it will mean something and be quickly understood.—*New York Commercial Advertiser, Rep.*

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

"Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Ia." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6½
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	6¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	6¾
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New Mork, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	80	@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—℔ ℔			
Laguyra	12	@	15
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	22
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 50
Choice		@	3 75
Straight	4 50	@	4 75
First Patent		@	5 25
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	8¾
GRAIN—℔ bushel			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	50	@	53½
Car load, in bags—White	50	@	39½
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas		@	90
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½	@	2
LARD ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	7¾
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	30 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	13	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¼
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	5
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	8 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
4x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	9	@	13

THE ABSURDITY OF WAR.

A Belief Still Lingers That God Is on the Side of the One That Does Most Injury.

War is the last remnant of man's mode of deciding disputes in the animal or savage state. As soon as he started on the road to civilization he set up judges of courts to settle controversies. Before that, when two men differed about anything, they tore or mutilated each other's bodies, and it was tacitly agreed that the man who was most mutilated, if not killed, should give way. But he abode by the decisions of courts very reluctantly. The hardest battle of the reformers of the race was to get him to submit to the judges. He always preferred in his heart some kind of mutilation of his adversary's body, and in order to give a certain dignity to this mode of settling quarrels he got up the theory that God presided over it and always gave the victory to the man who was in the right. In England this notion lasted in the "trial by battle," or "wager of battle," almost down to our own time. It was held that the deity was on the side of the man who gave most cuts and stabs.

When the wager of battle as a settlement of disputes of any kind became too absurd, the turbulent classes were driven into starting the duel. They felt that there must be some mode reserved of getting at an adversary's body with some weapon. So they established the rule that all offenses against what they called their "honor"—that is, their sense of personal dignity—must be avenged by cutting, stabbing or shooting, and that each man must decide when his "honor" was injured and when cutting, stabbing or shooting was necessary. This was a very cunning arrangement, for if it were left to other people to say when your "honor" was injured you might never, or very rarely, get a chance to cut or stab or shoot at all, because they might say your honor was not injured. But there was even a better device than this; for it was arranged that the man who you said had injured your honor could not deny it or apologize without disgrace. He was held bound, no matter how trifling the injury, to give you a chance to cut him or stab him and to do his best to cut or stab you. In what manner this mended your honor was never explained. To all outward appearance, after the theory of the interest of the deity in the matter had died out, your honor remained after the fight exactly what it was before the fight. The cutting and stabbing had neither proved nor disproved anything. It had simply gratified an animal instinct of the primeval time. Dueling, however, has disappeared here and in England. It flourishes still in the old barbarous, absurd form on the continent.

Disputes between nations, for obvious reasons, have not come as rapidly under human methods of decision as disputes between individuals. Nations have never agreed to have judges and arguments as individuals have. The result is that their mode of deciding differences of opinion has always remained the old animal one of doing as much material injury as possible to the other side, and there still lingers the belief that God is on the side of the one which does most injury; that he counts up the number of killed and wounded and decides that the one which has most killed and wounded is in the wrong. During war he is prayed to see that the number of killed and wounded on the other side may be the larger, and after what is called a "victory"—that is, the killing and wounding of a larger number of your enemies than they have managed to kill and wound on your side—people hurry to church and sing hymns of thanks. This belief is very strong still in our day, and the enemy's dead are counted joyfully. The human plan of deciding differences of opinion by judges, proofs and argumentative persuasion, as distinguished from the animal or feline plan of deciding by the tearing and rending of bodies, has in fact not made much progress, though it has begun to receive attention.—E. L. Godkin in Century.

DR. LYMAN BEECHER.

The Great Preacher's Peculiar Habits In Preparing His Sermons.

Dr. Lyman Beecher's peculiar habits, shown by his method of preparing sermons, are illustrated in Annie Field's latest book, "The Life and Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe." In her words:

"If he was to preach in the evening, he was to be seen all day talking with whoever would talk, accessible to all, full of everybody's affairs, business and burdens, till an hour or two before the time, when he would rush up into his study (which he always preferred should be the topmost room of the house), and, throwing off his coat, after a swing or two with the dumbbells to settle the balance of his muscles, he would sit down and dash ahead, making quantities of hieroglyphic notes on small stubbed bits of paper about as big as the palm of his hand. The bells would begin to ring, and still he would write. They would toll loud and long, and his wife would say, 'He will certainly be late,' and then would be running up and down stairs of messengers to see that he was finished, till, just as the last stroke of the bell was dying away, he would emerge from the study with his coat very much awry and come down the stairs like a hurricane, stand impatiently protesting while female hands that ever lay in wait adjusted his cravat and settled his coat collar, calling loudly the while for a pin to fasten together the stubbed little bits of paper aforesaid, which being duly dropped into the crown of his hat and, hooking wife or daughter like a satchel on his arm, away he would start on such a race through the streets as left neither brain nor breath till the church was gained. Then came the process of getting in through crowded aisles wedged up with heads, the bustle and stir and hush to look at him as, with a matter of fact, businesslike push, he elbowed his way through them and up the pulpit stairs."

Practice and Theory.

Practice and theory must go together. Theory without practice to test it, to verify it, to correct it, is idle speculation, but practice without theory to animate it is mere mechanism. In every art and business theory is the soul and practice the body. The soul without the body in which to dwell is indeed only a ghost, but the body without a soul is only a corpse.—NewYork Ledger.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, July 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 23½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 23 cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1.00 per bbl for Strained and $1.05 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market dull at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.50 for Dip, and $1.50 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady, 23¾c, 23¼c; rosin, firm, $1.25, $1.30; tar firm, $1.15; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	100
Rosin	297
Tar	143
Crude Turpentine	87

Receipts same day last year.—110 casks spirits turpentine, 304 bbls rosin, 53 bbls tar, 104 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5¼c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary..... 3 5-16 cts. ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary..... 4⅝ " "
Low Middling..... 5 5-16 " "
Middling..... 5¾ " "
Good Middling..... 6 " "

Same day last year, middling 7¾c.

Receipts—3 bales; same day last year, 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 75c; Fancy, 75c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN.—Firm; 50@52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00@1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $2.50 to $6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Money on call was steady at 1@1½ per cent, the last loan being at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills 485¼@485¾ for demand; 484½@484¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 485@485½ and 486¼@487. Commercial bills 483@483½. Silver certificates 59@59⅝. Bar silver 59½. Mexican dollars 45½. Government bonds strong; U. S. new 4's, registered, 124¼@125¼; do coupon, 125¼; U. S. 4's 110¼@111¼; do. coupon, 110½@111½; U. S. 2's, 95; U. S. 5's, registered, 112¾@113½; do. 5's, coupon, 112½@113½. State bonds—N. C. 6's 125; 4's ex int. 101.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine quiet.

CHARLESTON, July 6.—Spirits turpentine steady at 23c bid; no sales. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, July 6.—Spirits turpentine firm and unchanged; sales 761 casks; receipts 2,634 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 1,535 barrels; receipts 5,510 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Speculative interest in cotton futures continues slack, to-day's market being exceptionally stupid. The opening was steady, with prices one to two points higher in response to generally favorable Liverpool news, a feature of which was sales of 10,000 bales spot cotton. Following the call there was a further slight gain on local covering and some buying for Wall street account. Throughout the rest of the session dullness ruled. The close was quiet, with prices one point lower to one point higher. Total sales futures were limited to 29,300 bales. The crop news and weather reports were of a bearish average, but had been discounted to a great extent. Bulls and bears alike were extremely cautious in view of the critical stage reached in political developments.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Cotton very dull; middling uplands 6¼c.

Cotton futures closed quiet; sales 29,300 bales at quotations: July 6.07c, August 6.08c, September 5.99c, October 6.00c, November 5.98c, December 6.01c, January 6.04c, February 6.08c, March 6.11c, April 6.15.

Spot cotton closed very dull; middling uplands 6¼c; middling gulf 6¼c; sales 480 bales.

Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 2,104 bales; exports to France 136 bales; exports to the Continent 1,564 bales; forwarded 761 bales; sales 480 bales; sales to spinners 80 bales; stock (actual) 104,141 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 2,443 bales; exports to Great Britain 336 bales; exports to the Continent 6,838 bales; stock 294,060 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 6,074 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,287 bales; exports to France 431 bales; exports to the Continent 12,006 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,469,406 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,438,367 bales; exports to France 812,195 bales; exports to the Continent 2,927,687 bales.

July 5.—Galveston

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* on the *and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which ***even he*** does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Not a "Peach."

It is said that Stuart, the celebrated portrait painter, had small patience with the fault finding of those sitters who preferred flattery in a portrait to an exact likeness. He was not slow to speak his mind to such patrons as displayed this feeling.

At one time a man and wife came to him to have their portraits painted. The lady was a woman of much character, great kindness of heart and withal possessed of a fortune which perhaps had helped her husband to discover and appreciate her many virtues, but she was extraordinarily plain in her personal appearance.

When her portrait was finished, the husband was not pleased. He wanted some of the peculiarities of her face softened on the canvas, though in the original nothing could be done to improve them.

Stuart, with unusual forbearance, did his best to accede to his patron's wishes and yet preserve the likeness. When he had done all that seemed to him could possibly be done in honesty to his sitter, he sent again for the husband.

To his disgust, the man expressed himself as still dissatisfied with the result. At that Stuart, throwing up his hands with a gesture of despair, began to pace his studio and at last broke out into a soliloquy.

"What a miserable life the artist's is!" he cried. "Worried to death by the demands and complaints of his patrons! Here is a man who brings me an excellent potato and finds fault because I cannot turn it into a peach!"—Youth's Companion.

Special Meeting

OF THE

Stockholders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF HE ECRETARY OF THE WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, duly called and held at Room No 16, Chamber of Commerce building, in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was

Resolved, That a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board, to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Florence, South Carolina, on Friday, the 15th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the question of securing the surrender of the lease of the road and other property of this Company now held by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, and for the further purpose of considering and acting upon the question of the consolidation of this Company with the North Eastern and other railroad companies of South Carolina, under the Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of South Carolina and to authorize the consolidation of certain railroads under that name," approved March 5, 1897, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. JAMES F. POST, JR.,
je 22 21t Secretary.

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WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.

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5,000 lbs. Wool.

3,000 lbs. Beeswax.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

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MONKEYS HAVE PHTHISIS.

Not Due to Confinement, as Generally Supposed—Infected by Man.

Owing to the large mortality among monkeys due to phthisis, it is well known that, so far as lung troubles are concerned, these animals are much like human beings. It is the general belief, however, that the disease is contracted by confinement and unnatural conditions.

Dr. Hubbard Windsor Mitchell recently prepared a paper on phthisis as it affected the wild baboons of west Africa and some of our domestic animals. Of his African experience Dr. Mitchell says:

"Some years ago, while I was visiting west Africa, I spent considerable time on the Kongo river, and in the wild and unknown regions bordering the south bank of that great stream I saw large numbers of baboons.

"On several occasions, while we were hunting for deer and other game, a group of baboons would be seen hovering over one of their number who appeared to be unable to move. It was easy to approach him, as he was too feeble to escape. His companions scampered away and watched me at a short distance, with amusing curiosity. Inquiring of the natives what the trouble was, I found that the baboons were frequently taken ill with some chest trouble which was similar to that from which the natives themselves suffered. This I learned afterward was phthisis, which is not uncommon among the blacks in the lower Kongo district.

"In the wild and almost uninhabited country about 150 miles north of Cape Town, in South Africa, the common baboon is very numerous. An English officer who lived in that region told me the natives frequently contracted phthisis on their visits to Cape Town, and it seemed probable that the sputum of this people, being carelessly voided in their gardens and about their houses, was communicated to the baboons in some of their marauding expeditions. It was not an uncommon sight to see a sick baboon presenting the same symptoms as the natives when suffering from phthisis.

"I soon had an opportunity to verify this fact. One day, while hunting in the adjacent hills, I came across a baboon lying on the ground who was extremely emaciated and had a severe and violent cough. At that time the existence of the tubercle bacillus was not known, but I felt sure that the animal was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis."

Dr. Mitchell adds some of the results of his investigations among our domestic animals and those used for food. He says:

"The common ox is frequently afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis; so much so, in fact, as to make necessary a rigid surveillance of our great abattoirs by competent and authorized inspectors. Undoubtedly these animals contract the disease from their long and close proximity to man.

"The dog and the cat are both extremely liable to pulmonary tuberculosis, and this would seem almost a foregone fact from their intimate association with man.

"The duck, the goose and the domestic fowl rarely, but occasionally, contract this disease. It is not improbable that other animals fall victims to tuberculosis, but they do not specially interest us. It is those animals with which we deal daily, and whose flesh and milk we consume as articles of food, that interest us most closely."

Longest and Shortest Days.

At London and Bremen the longest day has 16½ hours. At Stockholm it is 18½ hours in length. At Hamburg and Dantzig the longest day has 17 hours. At St. Petersburg and Tobolsk, Siberia, the longest day is 19 hours and the shortest 5 hours. At Tornea, Finland, June 21 brings a day nearly 22 hours long and Christmas one less than 3 hours in length. At Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22 without interruption, and in Spitzbergen the longest day is 3½ months.—London Standard.

Precious Models.

"Just think, somebody broke into my studio last night. Unfortunately, I had just begun a study in still life."

"Was it stolen?"

"No, but the models were—a ham and some sausages."—London Tit-Bits.

THE USES OF PAIN.

They May Be Safely Reduced as Civilization Advances.

The statement of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, in his address on "The Birth and Death of Pain," at the Boston celebration of the semicentennial of anæsthesia, that the purpose of pain is "a riddle to which earth can give no answer," is called in question by the editor of The Hospital in a leading article. For the editor the use of pain, far from being a riddle, is so clear that he who runs may read. Pain is to the ordinary man a warning of danger. Says the editorial to which we refer:

"Here is a man with a painful broken arm. Does the pain serve any special purpose, any purpose which might not as well have been served without it? Most assuredly it does. But for the pain the average man—not, perhaps, the scientific man, but the average man—would not pay heed to his injury, would not, in fact, devote the necessary time and trouble to its perfect repair. We have to consider what the average man is for the purposes of this discussion. He is not the average modern American or modern European, tinctured with all the culture, all the science, all the high morality of the modern world. He is the typical person of no education who has made up the generations of men from the earliest times when mankind emerged from the practically brute condition into dawning moral consciousness. That is the average man to be considered when we ask what may be the purpose of pain.

"Has pain had a purpose of any kind for all those countless generations of the uncultured past who have constituted the solid mass of mankind? Most assuredly it has had a purpose—many purposes. It has compelled attention to injured structures; it has enforced rest and sleep by the distress or weariness; the taking of food by the tortures of hunger, and, in short, has been the general indicator and corrector for man and beast in the exercise of physical and physiological energy of every kind. Not only so, but the moralist and the religious teacher will unite in insisting that the educational value of pain in the regions of morals and religion has been and continues to be incalculable. So far from agreeing with Dr. Weir Mitchell that pain has no purpose in the world, we affirm that one of the most obvious of all the facts connected with pain is its definite and incalculable value, as an indicator, a corrector, an educational force, alike in the physical, the mental and the moral spheres."

This being so, an objector may say, Why interfere with pain at all? This stand was actually taken by many who held, at the time of the introduction of anæsthetics, that to use them was to fly in the face of the Almighty. But The Hospital points out that such a course would be quite illogical. It says:

"That which is essential for one period of human development may not be essential for another. The sharp physical stimuli, the clubs and spears of the early savage, are not needed by the later races of men. In earlier times hunger, thirst, fear of wounds from enemies, the most elementary of all sensations, were needed to compel even the highest races of men to do the best that was in them. In our times there are millions who work in obedience to motives altogether different from the driving forces of hunger, cold and physical fear. Ambition compels exertion, duty, mere love of work. And so the element of painfulness, being less and less needed, plays a less and less conspicuous part as a driving and correcting force in the world.

"Will pain, or the possibility of pain, ever be eliminated from the experience of man, or 'killed,' as Dr. Weir Mitchell might prefer to put it? Most probably not, so long as man is endowed with his present nervous system. But it is possible—nay, it is quite easy—to imagine a time when mankind in general shall have reached such a stage of mental capacity and culture, such a wide and masterful victory over nature, such a degree of physical vigor and material prosperity, that pain shall be a very exceptional fact in his experience. This is the goal at which at any rate aim with all the energy of which it is capable."—Literary Digest.

Geometry.

The invention of geometry is attributed by some to the Assyrians or Chaldean philosophers, by others to the Egyptians. Geometry was brought into Greece by Thales in 600 B. C. The study was greatly improved by Pythagoras and was brought to perfection by Euclid, 300 B. C. The researches of Archimedes were made in the third century before Christ.

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or write for prices. je 7 tf

When Prices Are High and Money Tight

is the very time you need to spend your money WHERE IT WILL BUY THE MOST GOODS. Our Cash Store is that place, and the reasons are so plain that "he who reads may run." We sell exclusively for CASH, and you pay nobody else's bills. We do not have to wait until we can collect accounts before reinvesting, and so can afford to sell on a closer margin than he who credits.

THE KING GROCERY CO.

B. F. KING, MANAGER.

'Phone 287. Fourth Street Bridge.
je 28 tf

The University.

Largest patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculty, 38; Students, 508; 3 Academic Courses; 3 Elective Courses, 3 Professional Schools, in Law, Medicine and Pharmacy.

Advanced Classes open to women. Tuition $60 a year; Board $8 a month. Ample opportunity for self-help. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Summer School for Teachers, 24 Instructors, 185 Students. Total enrollment, 670. For Catalogue, address,

PRESIDENT ALDERMAN,
je 21 2w Chapel Hill, N. C.

The Cache In Alaska.

The settlements along the Yukon are few and far between and consist, for the most part, of the same elements. There are the company's store; the huts and tents of the natives; the crowd of howling dogs; salmon hanging in red strips, burnished with copper tinges in the sun; little tots of children; chattering women offering baskets, moccasins and trinkets for sale, and here and there perhaps a squad of uniformed children, marking the work of some mission—good looking, clean looking children, but, whether Christianized or not, spoiled for living like natives again. The problem is, What is to become of them? Along the banks are occasionally met the rude huts and tents of small parties of Indians come hither to cut wood for the boats or to fish, but, however simple the habitation, it must always have the cache, or storehouse, propped upon posts to keep the supplies out of reach of the dogs, for these dogs can bite through a tin can and almost climb a greased pole in search of food. The cache should have a place on the coat of arms of Alaska. It is universal. —"The River Trip to the Klondike," by John Sidney Webb, in Century.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

No. 9 North Front Street.

"New-blown" Conceits in Ladies' Summer Furnishings!

Here are the furnishings you need right now—bright with the first flush of newness—most of them brand-new novelties—fresh, crisp—not picked over or handled. They appeal especially to up-to-date

Women of Taste.

Striped Linen Crash at

20c per yard.

White Duck,

10, 12 1-2 and 15c.

40-inch White Victoria Lawn, special

10c.

Remnants of India Linen,

8, 10 and 15c.

Special lot of 20c Organdies, a Bargain at

10c.

35c French Organdies, to close at

25c.

Zephyr Ginghams for Waists at

15c.

Bathing Suits, Bathing Caps, in Gent's, Ladies and Children's Suits from

85c to $5.00.

Caps, 15 to 75c.

Just received 50 pieces of Mattings. Those who wish

Good Matting

will do well to inspects our line.

Full stock of

Mosquito Nets, Hammocks, Trunks and Bags.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.

Sole Agents for W. B. CORSETS and STANDARD PATTERNS. je 12 tf

Save Money on Hardware, House Furnishing

by buying from J. W. Murchison. SEASONABLE goods, such as Ice Cream Freezers and Water Coolers, at prices that will make you open your eyes. COOKING APPLIANCES that for cheapness, convenience and lasting qualities you have never seen equalled; these, too, sold to gain your friendship, not for making money. THERE IS NOTHING in our line that we are not offering almost at sacrifice figures.

Celebrate the Fourth

by resolving to go to Murchison's ALWAYS for all goods in his line.

J. W. MURCHISON,

ORTON BUILDING.
jy 3 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, HELD JUNE 22ND, THE USUAL

Semi-annual Dividend of 3 Per Cent.

Was Declared.

LOCAL STOCKHOLDERS MAY RECEIVE THEIR DIVIDEND CHECK BY CALLING AT THE BANK

J. W. Norwood, President.
je 23 tf

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES

"THE PEACE MAKERS"

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

ICE, ICE, ICE,

In Any Quantity From

10 POUNDS TO 100 TONS.

Careful Personal Attention Given All Orders.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

Bell Telephone 94. Inter-State 146.
my 12 tf

SAVE SOMETHING EVERY WEEK,

AND DEPOSIT IT IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $10,000.

We Want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 O'clock Every Saturday Night.

1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.
2.—You can draw it out when you need it.
3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and work ing for you while you are asleep.

☞We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit. je 9 tf

Auction Sale.

THE BALANCE OF THE HEINSBERGER STOCK

OF BOOKS, PICTURES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHEET MUSIC, FANCY GOODS, &c., WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

Sale begins Monday, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,

and each day thereafter until entire stock is sold.

C. W. YATES & CO.
je 19 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 75 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

SEND US

Your Orders for

Flour, Coffee, Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay,

MEAT, &c.

AND GET

BOTTOM PRICES.

D. McEACHERN,
Wholesale Grocer.
je 12 tf

FOR SALE.

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 300 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Straw berries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 513 acres are well timbered with pine, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information address
THE MORNING STAR,
my 22 tf Wilmington N. C.

Jackson Springs Hotel.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, West End, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,
Yours. Respectfully, &c.,
CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,
my 12 tf West End, Moore Co., N. C.

Foreclosure Sale.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Matthew P. Taylor and wife to the North Carolina Home Building Association, recorded on the Records of New Hanover County in Book 22, page 282, the undersigned will expose for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, in the City of Wilmington, N. C., at the front door of the Court House of New Hanover County, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M, the following described property situate in the City of Wilmington, State of North Carolina, to-wit.: Beginning at the northwestern intersection of Second street and Red Cross St., runs thence westwardly with the northern line of Red Cross street 48 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Second street 105 feet to an Alley nine feet in width, thence along said Alley and eastwardly parallel with Red Cross street 48 feet to the western line of Second street, thence southwardly with said line of Second street 105 feet to the beginning. Together with a right of way in, over and to said Alley.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
je 28 30t Mortgagee.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:28 p. m., Hamlet 6.55 p. m. Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9 20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 2:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 8:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 402—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:50 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:28 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:25 a. m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:12 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 6:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:35 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:30 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:30 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 9:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 408—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:25 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:03 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:30 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:30 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. HEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule

In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	11 40 "
Leave Fayetteville	11 50 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 54 "
Leave Sanford	1 06 P. M.
Leave Climax	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 40 "
Leave Greensboro	3 50 "
Leave Stokesdale	4 37 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 07 "
Leave Rural Hall	5 36 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 43 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 59 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 20 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown. S. C. Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN .....Saturday, July 9th

Wilmington for New York.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Friday, July 8th

Steamship Geo. W. Clyde does not carry passengers.

☞Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. jy 3 tf

Mrs. W. E. Mayo

HAS OPENED THE

Ocean View Hotel

For the season, where she is prepared to serve her guests as formerly. WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELL. Special rates to families. je 9 1m

Thos. W. Greer, Administrator of W. R. Greer, deceased,
vs.
E. J. Greer et al.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in the above entitled action, the undersigned Commissioner will on the 13th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, expose for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot of land, to-wit.: Beginning at the southwestern intersection of Queen and Fourth streets, runs thence southwardly with the western line of Fourth street 66 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Queen street 33 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Fourth street 66 feet to the southern line of Queen street, thence eastwardly with said southern line of Queen street 33 feet to the beginning.

DAN. D. CAMERON,
June 13, 1898. Commissioner.
je 14 30d

Special Meeting

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD CO.

Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21ST, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, duly called and held at room No. 16, Chamber of Commerce building in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, to consider such matters as may be brought to the attention of the Stockholders. JAMES F. POST, JR.,
je 21 9th Secretary W. & W. R. R. Co.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12.03 a. m., Wilson 12.49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1.30 p. m., Tarboro 2.31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6.40 p. m., Norfolk 8.35 p. m., Washington 11.30 p. m., Baltimore 1.03 a. m., Philadelphia 3.30 a. m., New York 6.53 a. m., †Boston 8.00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.53 p. m., Warsaw 9.10 p. m., Goldsboro 10.10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6.45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11.37 p. m. Weldon 1.48 a. m., †Norfolk 10.15 a. m., Petersburg 3.14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7.41 a. m., Baltimore 9.02 a. m., Philadelphia 11.25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9.00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.15 p. m., Newbern 8.40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 p. m., Chadbourn 5.28 p. m. Marion 6.34 p. m., Florence 7.15 p. m., Sumter 9.39 p. m., Columbia 10.50 p. m., Denmark 6.12 a. m., Augusta 7.35 a. m., Macon 11.15 a. m., Atlanta 12.35 p. m., Charleston 10.50 p. m., Savannah 1.50 a. m., Jacksonville 7.30 a. m., St. Augustine 10.30 a. m., Tampa 6.05 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p. m., *New York 9.00 p. m., Philadelphia 12.05 a m., Baltimore 2.50 a. m., Washington 4.30 a. m., Richmond 9.05 a. m., Petersburg 10.00 a. m., Norfolk 9.10 a. m., Weldon 11.30 a. m., Tarboro 12.29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1.10 p. m., Wilson 2.30 p. m., Goldsboro 3.05 p. m., Warsaw 3.59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a. m., Philadelphia 12.09 p. m., Baltimore 2.25 p. m., Washington 3.46 p. m., Richmond 7.30 p. m., Petersburg 8.12 p. m., †Norfolk 2.30 p. m., Weldon 9.43 p. m., †Tarboro 6.00 p m., Rocky Mount 5.40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6.22 a. m., Goldsboro 7.01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8.05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 a. m. Jacksonville 10.25 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 a. m., Sanford 3.07 p. m., Jacksonville 8.00 p. m., Savannah 1.45 a. m., Charleston 6.35 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7.50 a. m., Macon 9.00 a. m., Augusta 2.30 p. m., Denmark 4.17 p. m., Sumter 6.06 a. m., Florence 8.35 a. m., Marion 9.34 a. m., Chadbourn 10.30 a m., Lake Waccamaw 11.09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9.10 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9.25 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11.00 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 2.30 p. m.; Sunday, 4.15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 p. m. and 6.10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a. m. and Sunday 9.00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 a. m. and 11.00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10.25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m. daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 6:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1898.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Asking the People to Give Thanks to the Almighty for Leading Our Hosts to Victory on Land and Sea.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—President McKinley, at 11.40 o'clock to-night, issued the following proclamation to the American people:

To the People of the United States of America:

At this time, when to the yet fresh remembrance of the unprecedented success which attended the operations of the United States fleet in the bay of Manila on the first day of May last, are added the tidings of the no less glorious achievements of the naval and military arms of our beloved country at Santiago de Cuba, it is fitting that we should pause, and staying the feeling of exultation that too naturally attends great deeds wrought by our men in our country's cause, should reverently bow before the throne of Divine grace and give devout praise to God who holdeth the nations in the hollow of His hands and worketh upon them the marvels of His high will, and who has thus far vouchsafed to us the light of His face and led our brave soldiers and seamen to victory.

I, therefore, ask the people of the United States, upon next assembling for Divine worship in their respective places of meeting, to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God, who in His inscrutable ways, now leading our hosts upon the waters to unsceased triumph, now guiding them in a strange land through the dread shadows of death to success, even though at a fearful cost, now bearing them without accident or loss to far distant climes, has watched over our cause and brought nearer the success of the right and the attainment of just and honorable peace.

With the nation's thanks let there be mingled the nation's prayers that our gallant soldiers may be shielded from harm, alike on the battlefield and in the clash of fleets and be spared the scourge of suffering and disease while they are striving to uphold their country's honor; and withal, let the nation's heart be stilled with holy awe at the thought of the noble men who have perished as heroes die, and be filled with compassionate sympathy for all those who suffer bereavement or endure sickness, wounds and bonds by reason of the awful struggle. And above all, let us pray with earnest fervor, that He, the Dispenser of all good, may speedily remove from us the untold afflictions of war, and bring to our dear land the blessings of restored peace, and to all the domain now ravaged by the cruel strife the priceless boon of security and tranquility. WILLIAM M'KINLEY,

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 6, 1898.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.

Virginia and South Carolina Volunteers Will Probably be Sent to Fort Macon for Mobilization.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 6.

It now seems probable that the Virginia and South Carolina negro volunteer, will be brought to North Carolina for mobilization, and that Fort Macon will at an early date have four or five thousand negro soldiers encamped there. Adjutant General Cowles, this morning, received a telegram from President Patrick of the Atlantic and N. C. road saying that Lieutenant Harlow, the mustering officer at Fort Macon, had been queried by the Department of the South, Gen. Brooke, of Atlanta, commanding, to learn if there was sufficient room and water to supply three to four thousand men. Mr. Patrick says there is sufficient room and abundant water supply. From this it is gathered that the South Carolina and Virginia negro troops will probably soon be ordered to Fort Macon. Negro troops are on the move to that point to-day. Thirty left here.

Lieutenant Christian is leading the other recruiting officers in sending men to Jacksonville. Col. Armfield says the First regiment needs about 200 more men.

THE SPANISH PRISONERS

Will be Sent to Portsmouth, N. H., and Fort Warren.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Sampson has been directed to send his prisoners to the United States. Possibly the Harvard will bring some of them. The St. Louis is filled with wounded soldiers and cannot be used to convey the Spanish sailors. The enlisted men and non-commissioned officers among the prisoners will be sent to Portsmouth, N. H., where they will be confined on Seavy island, in the harbor. The commissioned officers, from Admiral Cervera himself down to the ensigns, will be sent to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, where they will be turned over to the army for safe-keeping.

HOBSON'S WHEREABOUTS.

Confined in a Building Over Which White Flags Float.

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HEADQUARTERS GENERAL KENT'S DIVISION, July 5, by way of Kingston, Ja., July 6, 12.15 A. M.—General Kent, whose division faces the hospital and barracks of Santiago de Cuba has been notified by the enemy that assistant naval constructor Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac are confined in the extreme northern building over which two white flags are flying.

During the diplomatic conference yesterday Hobson and his fellow prisoners could be seen through glasses from General Kent's headquarters looking out of the windows.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Baltimore—Baltimore, 9; Philadelphia, 8. Second game—Baltimore, 15; Philadelphia, 0.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 5.

Chicago—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 5.

A CHILD ENJOYS

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

ANNEXATION RESOLUTIONS.

Passed the Senate by the Decisive Vote of Forty-two to Twenty-one.

THE LONG CONTEST ENDED.

Resolution of Thanks to Commodore Schley and His Men—General Deficiency Bill Passed—Conference Reports.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The annexation of Hawaii is accomplished, so far as the legislative branch of the government is concerned.

Quite unexpectedly the resolutions providing for the annexation of the islands were brought to a vote in the Senate late this afternoon and they were passed by the decisive vote of 42 to 21.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was the only Republican who voted against the resolutions, although Senator Thurston of Nebraska, and Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, were paired against them. Six Democrats—Messrs. Gorman of Maryland, McLaurin of South Carolina, Money of Mississippi, Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, and Sullivan of Mississippi, voted in favor of annexation. On the face of the vote cast for the resolutions the treaty of annexation might have been ratified, the resolutions having a two-thirds majority; but as the twelve pairs would have been arranged on a basis of two votes for one if the treaty had been under consideration the vote of the full Senate on the treaty, on the basis of to-day's vote would have been 56 to 33, not a sufficient number of votes in favor of the treaty to have ratified it.

At 5 o'clock the resolutions, in precisely the same form in which they were received from the House of Representatives, were reported to the Senate and the roll call began. Intense interest was manifested by every spectator. Not a sound was to be heard in the chamber except the call of the clerk and the response of Senators. When the Vice President announced the vote by which the resolutions were passed, a tremendous wave of applause swept through the galleries which the Vice President made no effort to check. Those who had advocated the resolutions expressed their pleasure by shaking hands with one another and on all sides evident belief was shown that the end had come. For a few minutes so much good natured confusion existed that the dignity of the Senate was threatened, but Vice President Hobart quietly reminded Senators that the session was not yet at an end.

Early in the session Senator Pettigrew offered a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Schley and the men under him for gallant conduct in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago.

It occasioned some debate. Senator Hale said no one knew who was entitled to the credit of the great victory.

Senator Pettigrew said he introduced the resolution to remove in a measure the erroneous impression that Sampson had won the most remarkable naval battle of the world.

The resolution went in the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate concurred to the House amendment to the General Deficiency bill, thus passing the last of the appropriation measures.

Conference reports were presented on a bill for the protection of the harbor and coast defences and on a bill to increase the force in the ordnance department in the army. They were agreed to.

At 5:50 P. M., the Senate went into executive session, and at 6:15 adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House to-day, after a debate of four hours, concurred in the Senate amendment to the General Deficiency bill authorizing the Secretary of Interior, the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury to settle, with the approval of the President, the indebtedness of the Central and Western Pacific roads to the government.

An amendment was offered to the resolution providing that unless a settlement was made within one year, the President should begin foreclosure proceedings to collect all money due the government. This action of the House disposes of the bill which will go to the President.

The conference reports upon the bills to increase the force of the ordnance department and to protect harbor defences against injury were adopted.

THE REINA MERCEDES.

Last Ship of Cervera's Squadron Sunk Monday Night While Creeping Out of Santiago Harbor.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. SHAFTER, Tuesday, July 5, via Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 6, 5 P. M.—The destruction of the Spanish cruiser, Reina Mercedes last night (Monday) accounts for the last ship of Admiral Cervera's splendid squadron. She lies to-day in plain view, her bow resting on the base of the beach under El Morro. Part of the hull is above water and her masts and two stacks are entirely out of water.

It is not yet known whether she attempted to escape from the harbor or whether the Spaniards tried to sink her near the hull of the Merrimac and thus block the entrance to prevent the Americans from getting in.

Her sinking was most dramatic. Just after mid night she was seen drifting slowly out of the narrow entrance by one of the American scouts. In a moment the fleet was ablaze with signals and almost instantly an awful hail of shells was pouring down upon her. It is not known whether she returned the fire, but the shore batteries opened and one six-inch shell fell on the Indiana's forward deck, exploding below. The explosion occurred in the men's sleeping rooms but all were at quarters and no one was hurt.

No other American ship was hit during the engagement or incident which lasted only a few minutes.

The Democratic convention of the Second Congressional district of Virginia nominated Hon. William A. Young, of Norfolk, for Congress by acclamation.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SAVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

GENERAL SHAFTER ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

Army and Navy Commanders Endeavoring to Agree As to Plan of Action

FOR REDUCTION OF SANTIAGO.

Until This is Decided There Will Be No Forward Movement of American Forces—Hobson to Be Exchanged—Watson's Fleet.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—By comparison with what has gone before, to-day was very quiet at the War and Navy Departments. There were bulletins posted in the former department, but there were none of more recent date than yesterday, and so far from indicating an impending battle the general tendency of these bulletins will show that no forward movement is in immediate contemplation. Deep concern is felt here at the deprivations and sufferings of our troops, lying in trenches and in field hospitals surrounding Santiago, and there is everywhere a disposition to insist that hereafter haste shall be made slowly and that the equipment of our soldiers, their commissary and quartermaster's supplies, their ammunition and their hospital stores, shall be complete in every respect before they advance further. This is likely to be the rule, even at the expense of time and in face of the criticism of an element that has been vehemently insisting upon pushing the campaign without regard to cost in blood and money.

Delay in Operations.

Confidence is felt that there will be no friction between the army and the navy commanders and that the conference about to take place between them will result in an agreement upon a joint plan for the prosecution of the campaign. In the event that this belief should be not well founded, the President is prepared to act himself by orders from first hand. There is much of force in the naval argument that if Sampson is obliged to enter Santiago harbor before the forts are captured he will jeopardize the safety of the whole of the ironclad fleet under his command, since by the sinking of one of the ships in the narrow channel through Spanish mine or shell, the fleet would be left helpless and exposed to destruction under the guns of the forts to which they could make no reply, owing to the elevation of the latter. On the other hand the army officers seem to be justified in avoiding the tremendous sacrifice of life that would be involved in again throwing our soldiers upon the Spanish defences until they have been materially reinforced in numbers and strengthened by artillery.

Agree to Exchange Hobson.

Sampson did not report to-day at the Navy Department, but the War Department sent over a very agreeable message from Shafter, announcing the readiness of the Spaniards to exchange Hobson and his men. It is believed that this was accomplished some time during the day, though notice of it has not been received.

Watson's Squadron.

The fact that several of the vessels selected for Watson's fleet were in the thick of the engagement of July 3d promises to delay somewhat the departure of the eastern squadron for the shores of Spain. The vessels have consumed a good deal of coal and without doubt have expended a large quantity of their highest grade of ammunition in the furious attack on the steel warships of the Spaniards. It will be necessary to replenish these stores before the long European voyage is begun. However, Secretary Long has given rush orders for the preparation of this squadron and it certainly will be off in the course of a few days.

The movements of the Cadiz fleet are very puzzling to our experts here. Weakened as it is by the sending back of the torpedo boat destroyers, the Spanish squadron bound for the Philippines seems destined to go to assure destruction as did Cervera's unlucky ships when they headed westward from the Cape Verde islands. The Spaniards without doubt are fully aware of the inferiority of their fleet, and why they persist in sending it to be sunk in the Philippines is a mystery. The Navy Department was advised to-day that the squadron was passing through the Suez canal and the vessels must have paid the heavy toll required in advance. The indications are now regarded as conclusive that the ships are actually bound for the Philippines. This belief stimulates the preparations here for Watson's sailing. He will strike straight after Camara, who in the end is doomed to be caught between Watson and Dewey.

Yellow Fever Reports.

The report that the fine ship Yankee, lying at Tompkinsville, just from Cuba, has yellow fever aboard caused a good deal of worry at the Department until Captain Brownson telegraphed during the day that there was absolutely no fever on the ship and that she was not in quarantine.

Another Warship Destroyed.

Secretary Long regarded the report that the Alphonso XII had been destroyed, while trying to run the Havana blockade, as the best news of the day. It had not come to him in any direct official way, but through a report from General Greely, chief signal officer, who had received a cipher message stating briefly that the Spanish ship had been overhauled near Mariel, while trying to get through the blockade, and was a total loss, as a result of the fire upon her. Both the Secretary and General Greely regarded the report as authentic, but there was a desire to get more details, as this has been something of a spectral ship. The Alphonso XII is an iron gunboat with one screw, one funnel and one military mast; barque rigged, 280 feet long, 43 feet beam and 16 feet draught. She has a displacement of 3,090 tons. She has a record of 17 knots of short distances, and an average speed of 14 knots. She carried eighteen large guns, five machine guns and five torpedo tubes. Her officers and crew numbered 370.

Spanish Ships May Be Saved.

Secretary Long is quite hopeful that several of the Spanish ships of the Cervera squadron can be saved, in part at least, and possibly as a whole. The Secretary shares in this belief and thinks that the Cristobal Colon can be gotten off the rocks as an entirety, and the hull, upper works and guns made available. She was the best armored cruiser in the Spanish navy, and if she can be floated and repaired, will make a valuable acquisition to the American navy. Mr. Allen is hopeful, also, that the Vizcaya and Oquendo can be saved in part. Information has reached the department that the hulls are not badly damaged. The contract with the Merritt Wrecking Company is by the day, and may be cancelled at any time if the government finds the salvage is not progressing satisfactorily. Two large wrecking vessels left Norfolk to-day to begin the work upon the Colon, Vizcaya and Oquendo.

First Bale of Cotton Contribution.

Quartermaster General Ludington is going to sell the first bale of cotton grown in the United States this year for the benefit of the United States hospital service now so severely taxed by the war. A day or two ago President McKinley received from H. & B. Beer, of New Orleans, the following letter: "We express to-day to you the first bale of cotton of the new crop, to be disposed of in such a manner as you see fit for the benefit of the United States hospital fund."

The President sent this note to the War Department, with instructions to accept the offer, and Quartermaster General Turington was charged with the sale of the bale. He is forwarding it to New York to the Produce Exchange, where it will be bid off at auction toward the end of the week. The expectation is that the cotton will bring a fancy figure in view of the use for which the money is destined.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

Not a Shot Exchanged Since Sunday, Noon—Awaiting Decision of the Demand for Surrender.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday, July 4, per Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless, via Kingston, Ja., July 6.—Not a shot has been exchanged between the opposing armies since yesterday noon. At the request of the foreign consuls in Santiago de Cuba General Shafter extended until to-morrow the period in which General Linares may agree to surrender his forces, under the threat that the town will be bombarded. The Spanish general's decision is doubtful. It is unquestionably true that the annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet was a staggering blow to him; but Mr. Ramsden, the British consul, says General Pando has reinforced General Linares, with five thousand troops and that the Spaniards are bitterly determined to fight it out. He said that so intense was the feeling among the Spanish subaltern officers that General Linares would probably be shot if he surrendered. Their attitude was expressed in General Linares' reply to General Shafter yesterday. "This garrison dies, but never surrenders."

Among some of the soldiers, a different feeling must prevail. They have ascertained from the experience of the inhabitants of Sibony that American soldiers do not ravish women, but respect property and relieve prisoners of distress. Many of the Spaniards, therefore, are now utterly indifferent if further misfortune befalls the Spanish army.

The armistice is not officially recognized and our boys have been cautioned to keep out of sight, as a stray shot at any time may precipitate general firing along the line.

The Fourth of July

was celebrated at noon to-day by the Americans, each regiment hearing read General Miles' congratulatory telegram to General Shafter, after which the regimental bands in the rear of the line played patriotic airs. General Miles' announcement that he would be here within a week with reinforcements was received with wild cheering

In spite of the reports brought by the consuls of the determination of the Spaniards to continue the contest, there is a strong hope here that Gen. Linares will capitulate. No other construction can be placed upon his disposition to negotiate.

Rain poured down in torrents for hours, but a traverse to the hill side had been cut in the trenches, after yesterday's experience, and our men did not suffer very much.

CONDITIONS AT MADRID.

A Government Crisis Imminent—A Popular Outburst Feared—Palace Strongly Guarded.

MADRID, Tuesday Evening, July 5.—The enthusiasm aroused by the misleading dispatches to the Spanish Government from Cuba is changed to-day into the wailings of the families of the victims and lamentations over the national disaster. The ministers are crestfallen and are still concealing the worst.

The utmost extremity of despair and rage prevail among the population and the authorities are adopting strong precautions, fearing popular outbursts. Marshal Martinez de Campos has been foremost in the endeavors to prevent disturbances.

A government crisis is imminent and it is regarded as probable that Senor Silvela or Marshal Martinez de Campos will succeed Senor Sagasta as premier and propose peace in order to prevent the Americans from attacking seaboard cities of the peninsula and ruining Spain.

The palace is strongly guarded, and the queen regent, who is described as being inconsolable, is receiving the sympathy of the sensible portion of the population. There is no disguising the fact that grave forebodings are heard as to the future of Spain.

The tone of the general public may be summed up in the remark frequently heard: "God alone knows what will happen."

MADRID, July 6, Midnight.—The cabinet is now sitting and its resignation may be regarded as threatened. The sequel will probably be a military cabinet under Marshal Martines Campos. There will also be, most likely, a suspension of the constitutional guarantees.

At this hour the appearance of the city is somewhat quieter.

PRISONERS MUTINIED.

Six Killed and Twelve Wounded Before the Revolt Was Suppressed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A special to the *Evening Star*, dated off Santiago, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, says:

"After the destruction of the Spanish fleet some 450 of the men on the Maria Teresa were placed as prisoners on the Harvard. For some reason not yet ascertained these men mutinied. The officers and crew of the Harvard were not unprepared, however, and the mutineers were fired upon. Six Spaniards were killed outright and twelve wounded. This taught the Spaniards a lesson and restored quiet."

The President has nominated A. M. Long for postmaster at Rockingham and Jno. B. Respass postmaster at Washington, N. C.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE DROWNED.

The French Trans-Atlantic Steamer La Bourgogne Sunk in a Collision.

FROM NEW YORK FOR HAVRE.

Only One Woman Out of Two Hundred on Board the Ill-Fated Ship Saved. A Brutal Crew Fought Like Demons.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 6.—The French steamer La Bourgogne, of the Compangnie Generale Trans-Atlanticue Line, with 750 souls on board, was run down by the iron sailing ship Cromartyshire, sixty miles south of Sable Island, during the early morning of July 4th and sunk within half an hour, carrying with her over 500 of her passengers and crew. The balance, who were not drawn down by the fearful suction, struggled and fought for life until 163 were at length rescued from death by the crew of the Cromartyshire, which ship survived the collision. A thick fog prevailed at the time of the disaster.

Only One Woman Saved.

The story of the fearful accident of the officers and crew who were saved is yet to be told, but if the words of the passengers who were dragged aboard the Cromartyshire and later brought into this port by the steamer Grecian are to be believed, the ast few minutes on board the Bourgogne witnessed some of the most terrible scenes of horror and cruelty that have blotted the history of a civilized race.

Instead of the discipline which has been the feature of such awful moments, the crew of the steamer fought like demons for the few life boats and rafts, battering the helpless passengers away from their only means of salvation, with the result that the strong overcame the weak and the list of one hundred and sixty-three saved contained the name of but one woman.

The Bourgogne left New York bound for Havre on Saturday, July 29, while the Cromartyshire was on her way from Glasgow with a crew of twenty-one men. Although the transatlantic steamers all have a definite course, the Bourgogne was to all accounts, forty miles or more to the north of these lines. The fog was very dense and the big iron ship was sailing along with reduced canvas and blowing the fog horn. Suddenly out of the fog rushed a great steamer and in a moment there was a fearful crash, the iron prow of the ship plunging into the port side of the steamer just under the bridge.

The Shock Was Terrific

and tore a tremendous hole in the steamer, while the entire bow of the ship was demolished. The steamer plunged on into the fog again, her whistle crying for help and her rockets signalling her dire distress. The Cromartyshire was rounded to and her master, Capt. Henderson, was considerably relieved in finding that she was in no danger of sinking.

Half an hour after the collision occurred the misty curtain went up again and gave a clear view for miles, and then it was that those on the Cromartyshire realized the struggle for life. On board the Bourgogne the collision had come in such a time in the morning that few beside her crew were on deck, but the shock roused nearly every one and within a few minutes the decks were crowded. At first it seemed as if there was some attempt at discipline. A few of the boats were swung off and some of the passengers allowed to get into them. But as the steamer began to settle and list to port, the officers lost control of the crew and what was probably a panic ensued. Passengers and crew fought for the boats and life-rafts It was a fight to the death in itself, while death in the waters stared every one in the face.

Officers Seemed Powerless.

The strong battered down the weak, the women and children being pushed far away from any hope of rescue. Fists, oars and even knives were used by some of the demons to keep their places. The officers seemed to have been powerless before their own men and only a score were saved. As the ship sank the vortex of water sucked down everything on the surface within a certain radius. A couple of minutes later when the suction ceased, those still alive saw about 200 bodies come up out of the water with a rush as if the sea was giving up the dead after having swallowed the ship. But the struggle for life still continued after the ship went down. Hundreds floated about grasping for rafts, boats and wreckage in frantic endeavor to keep above water. Even then, many of those in the boats, if the stories told are to be believed, showed their brutality by beating off those who attempted to climb aboard.

By this time the small boats of the Cromartyshire had come up and the work of rescue began. The crew of the ship worked heroically and saved every one who had managed to keep above water, but even then scores fell away from boats, rafts and wreckage, exhausted, and were drowned. It was all over in an hour, although some time after great pieces of wreckage came shooting up from the bottom, marking the spot where the liner had gone down. But little attempt was made to recover the bodies of any of the ill-fated passengers or crew, and the battered hulk at the bottom of the ocean will probably be forever their tomb.

Along in the afternoon the steamer Grecian was sighted coming from the westward and a few hours afterward the Cromartyshire was taken in tow and arrived here this morning.

The log of the Cromartyshire, signed by Captain Henderson, is as follows:

"On July 4th, at 5 A. M., dense fog, position of ship sixty miles south of Sable Island, ship by wind on the port tack, heading about W. N. W., though under reduced canvas, going about four or five knots per hour. Our fog horn was being kept going regularly every minute. At that time heard a steamer's whistle on our weather-side or port-beam, which seemed to be nearing very fast. We blew horn and were answered by steamer's whistle, when all of a sudden she loomed through the fog on our port bow and crashed into us, going at a terrific speed. Our fore-topmast and main-topgallant mast came down, bringing with it yards and everything attached. I immediately ordered the boats out and went to examine the damage. I found that our bows were completely cut off and that the plates were twisted into every conceivable shape. The other ship disappeared through the fog. However, our ship was floating on her collision bulkhead, so there seemed no immediate danger of her sinking. We set to work immediately to clear the wreckage and also ship our starboard anchor which was hanging over the starboard bow and in danger of punching holes in the bow. We heard a steamer blowing her whistle on coming back and we answered with our fog horn. The steamer then threw up a rocket and fired a shot. We also threw up some rockets and fired several shots, but we neither saw nor heard anything more of the steamer.

"Shortly after or about 5.30 the fog lifted somewhat and we saw two boats pulling toward us with the French flag flying. We signalled them to come alongside, and found that the steamer was the LaBourgogne, from New York for Havre, and that she had gone down. We laid to all day and received on board about two hundred survivors from amongst the passengers and crew, reported to be in all about 600. Several of the passengers were on life rafts without oars and I called for volunteers from among my crew and the surviving French seamen to bring these rafts alongside the ship. Some of the passengers and seamen from the sunken steamer assisted us and we jettisoned some thirty-six tons of cargo from our forehold in order to lighten the ship.

"At about 3 P. M. another steamer hove in sight, bound westward. We put up our signal "N. C." (want assistance). Shortly after a steamer bore down toward us. She proved to be the Grecian, bound from Glasgow to New York. The captain of the Grecian agreed to take the passengers on board and also agreed to tow my ship to Halifax. Owing to the condition of my ship I accepted the offer and proceeded at once to tranship the passengers and get ready our tow line. At 6 P. M. we had made a connection and proceeded in tow of the Grecian toward Halifax, having put a sail over the broken bow to take part of the strain off the collision bulkhead. There was at that time fourteen feet of water in the forepeak."

Terrible Scenes.

Some of the scenes enacted on board the LaBourgogne just after the collision were terrible to witness. Men fought for positions in the boats like raving maniacs, women were forced back from the boats and trampled by men, who made self-preservation their first object. On board were a large number of the lower class of Italians and other foreigners, who in their frenzy stopped at nothing that promised safety for themselves. In a boat was a party of forty women, but so great was the panic that not a hand was raised to assist in its launching. The occupants, so near saved, were drowned like rats when the ship, with an awful hissing sound, went down. So desperate was the situation that one of the Italian passengers drew his knife and made direct at one who like himself was endeavoring to reach the boats. Immediately his action was imitated in every direction. Knives were flourished and used with effect. Women and children were driven back to inevitable death at the point of weapons, the owners of which were experts in their use. According to stories of survivors women were stabbed like so many sheep.

A Villainous Crew.

The scene on the water was even worse. Many of the unfortunates who were struggling in the water attempted to drag themselves into the boats or on rafts. These were pushed back into a watery grave. Here, too, knives were used freely. Not all of the dead met death by drowning. Christopher Brunon saw a sailor belonging to the La Bourgogne strike a passenger over the head with a bar and kill him. The body dropped into the water. The passenger grabbed the boat in which the sailor was and attempted to get on board. With the exception of two passengers, Professor LaCasse and his wife, all the passengers of the Bourgogne are aboard the steamer Grecian at the Cunard wharf. The crew are also on board that steamer. All the crew are collected by themselves in the forward part of the deck, and are anything but pleasant looking. The officer of the gangway looked at them with a scowl and said if he had his way they would have all been hanged to the yard-arm long ago.

The correspondent interviewed nearly all the passengers who could speak English. One passenger said the officers and crew of La Bourgogne neglected the passengers entirely. The second officer was the only man of the crew who did anything to help the terrified and helpless passengers. He cut loose all the boats he could, and in fact all the boats that were launched were by the brave second officer. He was last seen standing on the deck with his hand on the rigging going resignedly to death.

Only Two Cabin Passengers Saved.

Strangely enough Mr. LaCasse is the only man of the saloon and cabin passengers who survives, while his wife is the only woman of 200, not only of the first saloon cabin but of the whole ship who escaped. Mrs. LaCasse was aroused from her berth by her husband, who was on deck at the time of the collision. He threw about her the first articles of clothing she could secure, and she reached the deck of the listing steamship to find herself one of many frantic and half-dazed people congregated about the boats. She saw the captain of the steamer on the bridge and some of the officers at other points endeavoring to direct the efforts of the crew to launch boats. There was little response to the orders of the officers. The crew seemed paralyzed, but matters were quiet and there was no panic at first. Golden moments were slipping and the decks were becoming more and more crowded with frightened people emerging from cabins and companion-ways.

Mrs. LaCasse was separated from her husband in the scramble and the steamer listed so badly she slid down the declivity of the deck and into the water. She had taken the precaution, at her husband's direction to put on a life-belt before leaving her state room and shortly after being thrown into the sea was seized by the arm and drawn upon the life raft. Her savior was her husband. A moment later the ill-fated steamer disappeared and a whirlpool encircled the spot where the noble craft had been. Everybody around the vortex was drawn into it. The water rushed around, faster and faster, and the unfortunates disappeared in twos and threes with despairing cries. Mrs. LaCasse had been on the edge of the maelstrom, but something striking her, threw her out side the dangerous whirlpool and the next she knew she was on the life-raft.

A boat containing forty women was capsized and all went down in the whirlpool. There was not one man in this boat and it was left fast to the davits. Some of the women were trying to cut the ropes when the steamer carsened deeper and capsized the boat.

Mrs. LaCasse says that a moment after the steamer was engulfed, men, women and children rose on every side of the whirlpool and the sight of the faces and the arms and the sound of the shrieks were so terrible that she will remember them to her dying day.

The Bourgogne was worth $1,750,000 and was of 7,650 tons displacement.

AGREE TO AN EXCHANGE.

Gen. Shafter Makes Arrangement for Release of Hobson and His Men.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The War Department this morning received the following from General Shafter:

"Adjutant General, camp near Santiago, July 5—I am just in receipt of a letter from General Soul (probably Toral) agreeing to exchange Hobson and men here. To make exchange in the morning. Yesterday he refused my proposition of exchange.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for **1 cent** per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than **20 cents.** Terms positively cash in advance.

For the Finest Peaches in the city three times a week at reasonable prices, see L. Tate Bowden No. 6 Princess street. jy 7 tf

Found at Bilton Park—A Gold Watch without chain. Owner can obtain same by calling at this office, giving right description and paying suitable reward. jy 6 1t

Summer Pasturage for horses. Best of attention at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. J. Davis, Livery and Sales Stables, 208-210 Market street. je 30 1w

Photographer Runaway.—U. C. Ellis has run away ahead of his competitors and the public concedes him the right of way for the finest possible Photographs. Your work solicited. 17½ Market street. je 26 1m

A Choice Lot of Georgia Watermelons, Peaches, Apples and Tomatoes just received. Call on me or ring up Bell Phone No. 28. H. J. Blerman. je 21 tf

C. S. Gorrell has opened a produce commission business at 7 North 2nd street. Shipments from the country solicited and will be handled with care and promptness. City merchants requested to ask for prices. je 16 D&W 1m

H. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street, is the place to get your Cow Peas, Black-eye Peas, Butter, Chickens, Eggs and N. C. Hams. je 3 tf

Cow Peas for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 92. je 2 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 23 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208 sep 21 tf

Office of Secretary of W., C. & A. R. R. CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 5TH, 1898.

The Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta R. R. Co. have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the capital stock of that Company, to all holders of record of July 1st, 1898. Dividends due and payable on July 12th, 1898, at the office of the Treasurer at Wilmington, N. C.

The transfer books will stand closed from July 1st to the 10th, inclusive.

James F. Post, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer W., C. & A. R. R. Co.
jy 6 6t

New Wheat Flour.

200 Barrels New Flour.
160 Barrels 1-8 Flour.
100 Barrels 1-4 Flour.
100 Barrels 1-2 Flour.
25 Barrels 1-16 Flour.
25 Barrels Best Patent Flour

PRICES TERRIBLY DOWN.

W. B. Cooper,
Wholesale Grocer,
Wilmington, N. C.
je 26 tf

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27TH, 1898.

Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 11.30 A. M., 6 and 9.30 P. M.

On Fridays there will be two late trains up, 10 and 11.30 P. M.

The Saturday Special, leaving Wilmington at 1 P. M., and the 11.30 P. M. train from Ocean View, will be discontinued.

Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid. GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT Superintendent. je 28 tf

W. S. W.
JUL 5 1898

Get a Stamp to Cancel Your Revenue Stamps.

MADE AT

Short Notice

BY THE

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Bell 'Phone 240. jy 5 tf

A Fresh Supply of All Kinds of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's FINE SHOES

JUST RECEIVED.

Look in Our Show Window.

We invite the Ladies especially to try the Shoes.

We keep at the same old place, 63½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.

MERCER & EVANS.
a 17 tf

We Want Your Trade.

WE WILL WORK FOR IT. WE DEAL IN GENERAL PROVISIONS. WE ARE AGENTS FOR.

Plankinton Hams, Squire's Pig Bellies,

NOT EQUALLED ANYWHERE. GUARANTEED TRADE MAKERS. WE HAVE SOME OF THOSE

5c Sellers,

Topical Twist-head.
Cuban Blossom,
Renown,

Also 10c Sellers,

Perfectos,
El Captain General.

After July 1st, You Pay the Extra Tax, Until then we Sell at Old Prices. Do About Or Get Left.

Vollers & Hashagen,

GRAIN AND PROVISION DEALERS,
je 30 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

BARBADOES MOLASSES

Of Our Own Importation Now on Hand and

New Crop to Arrive.

WE CARRY ALL GRADES, STYLES AND PRICES.

The Worth Company.
jy 2 tf

Piano Prices.

Many People Pay Twice the Value of the Piano

When they buy because they are not posted as to prices, nor the quality of the goods.

You Can Buy a Lester Piano,

such as was recently used at the Y. M. C. A for $225 cash or $250 on instalments. We have other good PIANOS still much lower.

Our Famous "Sohmer" Piano

can be bought from $350 upwards.

Cabinet Organs

proportionately low as to prices and a large stock.

E. VAN LAER,
402 and 404 North Fourth Street.
je 4 tf tu th sa

Stings and Bites

of Mosquitoes, Sandflies and other pestilential insects are not very pleasant sensations.

There Is No Better Remedy

for Stings, Bites, Bruises, Cuts, &c., than

WITCH HAZEL EXTRACTS.

Every one living on the Sound or Beach should keep a good supply of Witch Hazel all the time. We have just received a large quantity of the best quality of Witch Hazel Extract and are selling it at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Why pay $1.75 for a quart of extract of Witch Hazel, called Pond's Extract, when you can get the same quantity for about one-fourth the cost? Very close price in one or five gallon lots.

Ammonia 25c per quart, equal to two quarts Household Ammonia.

J. Hicks Bunting,
je 23 tf Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

THE FINEST CATTLE THAT IS RAISED

in rich pasture lands, watered by limpid brooks and in the primest condition, is what we pick our succulent and tender Beef, Lamb, Mutton and Veal from. We are expert judges of meat on the hoof, and cut and prepare a Roast, Filet, Steak, Chop or Cutlet for cooking like artists.

I. B. RHODES.
jy 1 tf

**Carolina Beach and Southport STEAMB